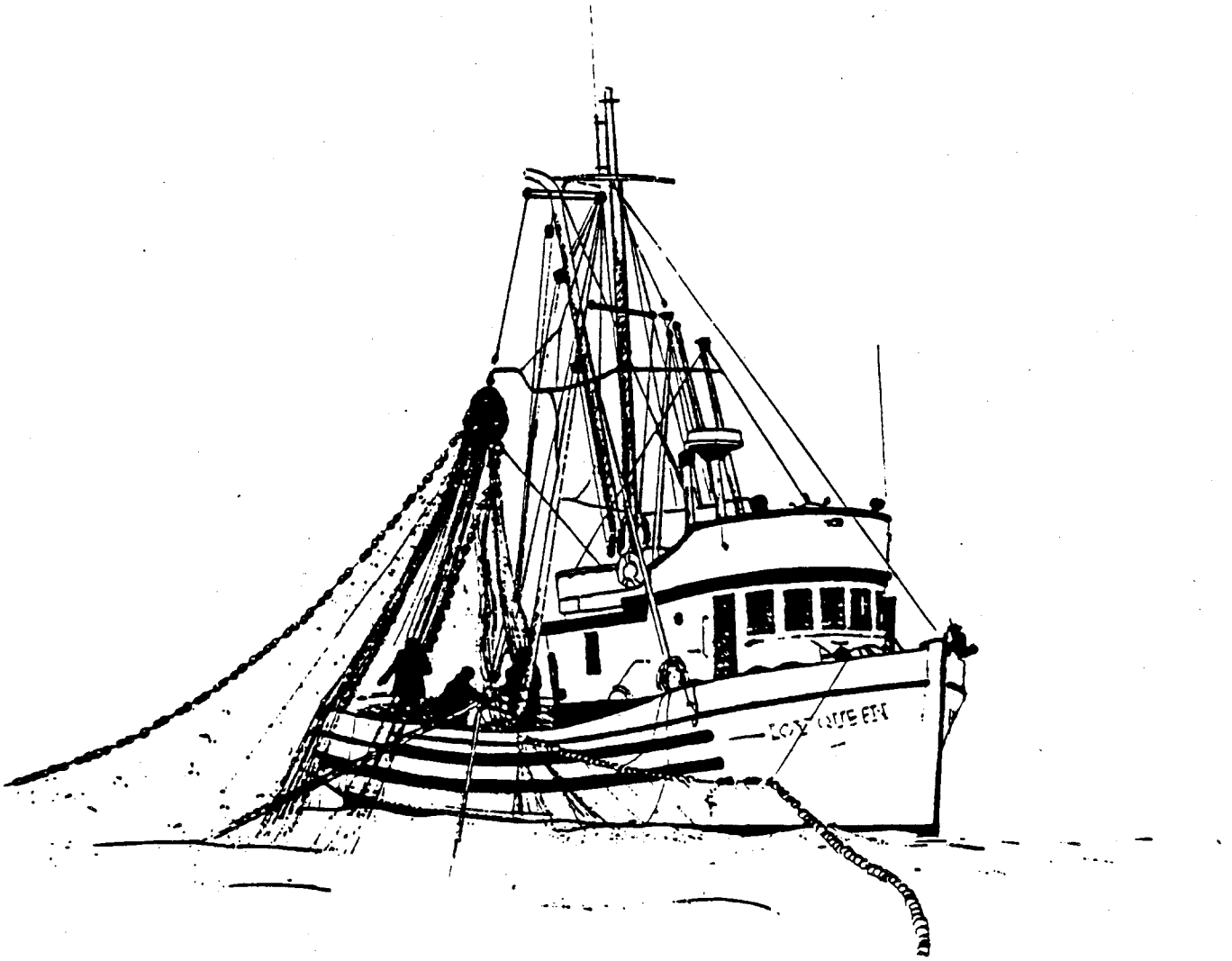
MANAGEMENT REPORT
FOR
SOUTHEAST ALASKA, REGION I
1984



REGIONAL INFORMATIONAL REPORT NO. 1J88-4

Prepared By:

Southeast Management Staff
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries

February 1988

MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR SOUTHEAST ALASKA, REGION I

1984

Prepared By:

Southeast Management Staff

Regional Information Report[1] No. 1J88-4

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries
Juneau, Alaska

February 1988

---

[1] The Regional Information Report Series was established in 1987 to provide an information access system for all unpublished divisional reports. These reports frequently serve diverse ad hoc informational purposes or archive basic uninterpreted data. To accommodate needs for up-to-date information, reports in this series may contain preliminary data.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF FIGURES	v
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF APPENDICES	xii
INTRODUCTION	1
Description of Area	1
Statistical Catch Reporting Areas	1
Nomenclature	2
Fisheries Management Organization	2
SALMON FISHERIES	3
Fishery Characteristics	3
Fishery Participation	3
1984 Salmon Harvest	4
Harvest by Gear Type	4
Drift Gillnet Fisheries	4
District 1: Tree Point-Portland Canal	5
Lower Clarence Strait	5
Prince of Wales (District 6) and Stikine (District 8)	6
District 11: Taku/Snettisham	8
District 15: Lynn Canal	9
Salmon Purse Seine Fishery	11
Northern Southeastern Purse Seine Fishery	12
Northern Southeastern Outside Water Fishery	12
Northern Southeastern Inside Water Fishery	12
Northern Southeastern Fall Chum Salmon Fishery	14
Hidden Falls Hatchery Chum Salmon Fishery	14
Northern Southeastern Alaska Pink Salmon Spawning Escapements	15

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(Continued)

	Page
Southern Southeastern Alaska Purse Seine Fishery	15
District 4, Noyes Island Fishery	15
Southern Southeastern Inside Water Fishery	16
Southern Southeastern Pink Salmon Spawning Escapements	17
Southern Southeastern Fall Chum Salmon Fishery	17
Yakutat/Yakataga Set Gillnet Fishery	18
Sockeye Salmon Fishery	18
Alsek River	19
East River	19
Yakutat Bay	20
Situk, Ahrnklin, and Lost Rivers	20
Italio River	21
Akwe River	21
Pink Salmon Fishery	21
Coho Salmon Fishery	22
Troll Fishery	22
Salmon Stocks	23
Chinook Salmon Fishery	23
Troll Fishery Winter Season	24
Troll Fishery Summer Season	24
Coho Salmon Fishery	25
Annette Island Salmon Fisheries	26
Hatchery Harvests	26
Miscellaneous Salmon Harvest	27
Canadian River Fisheries	27

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(Continued)

	Page
HERRING FISHERIES	27
1983/84 Winter Food and Bait Fishery	29
1983/84 Herring Pound Operation	29
1984 Sac Roe Fishery	30
1984 Sitka Sound Purse Seine Herring Roe Fishery	30
1984 Kah Shakes Gillnet Herring Roe Fishery	31
1984 Seymour Canal Herring Roe Fishery	31
GROUNDFISH FISHERIES	32
Sablefish	32
Rockfish	34
Trawl	34
Pacific Cod	35
Lingcod	35
SHELLFISH FISHERIES	36
King Crab Fishery	36
1984/85 Red and Blue King Crab	36
1984/85 Brown King Crab	37
Tanner Crab Fishery	38
1983/84 Southeast Alaska Tanner Crab	38
1983/84 Yakutat Tanner Crab	39
Dungeness Crab Fishery	39
1984/85 Southeastern Alaska Dungeness Crab	39
1984/85 Yakutat Area Dungeness Crab	40

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(Continued)

	Page
Shrimp Fishery	40
1984/85 Shrimp Beam Trawl Fishery	40
1984 Shrimp Pot Fishery	41
1984/85 Shrimp Otter Trawl Fishery	42
1984/85 Abalone Fishery	42
1984 Miscellaneous Shellfish Species	43
SUBSISTENCE FISHERIES	44
Salmon Subsistence Fishery	44
Herring Spawn on Kelp Subsistence Fishery	44

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1.	Map of Region I, (Southeast Alaska-Yakutat) showing Management Area Boundaries	46
2.	Map of Region I showing Regulatory Districts, Northern and Southern Southeastern Alaska and Drift Gillnet Fishing Areas	47
3.	Statistical catch reporting areas in use during 1984. Southeastern Alaska Chart #1	48
4.	Statistical catch reporting areas in use during 1984. Southeastern Alaska Chart #2	49
5.	Statistical catch reporting areas in use during 1984. Southeastern Alaska Chart #3	50
6.	Statistical catch reporting areas in use during 1984. Southeastern Alaska Chart #4	51
7.	Statistical catch reporting areas in use during 1984. Southeastern Alaska Troll Fishery	53

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1.	Number of limited entry and interim use permits issued and fished for the Southeast Alaska-Yakutat salmon fisheries, 1976-1984	54
2.	Region 1 Southeast Alaska annual salmon catch in numbers of fish, 1951 to 1984	55
3.	Region 1 Southeast Alaska 1984 commercial salmon catch in numbers of fish by gear	56
4.	Region 1 Southeast Alaska annual commercial salmon drift gillnet catches in numbers of fish, 1951-1984 (including minor set net catches early 1960's)	57
5.	District 1 (Tree Point/Portland Canal) annual drift gillnet catches in numbers of fish by species, 1960-1984	58
6.	District 6 (Prince of Wales) annual drift gillnet catch in numbers of fish by species, 1963-1984	59
7.	District 8 (Stikine) annual drift gillnet catches in numbers of fish by species, 1963-1984	60
8.	Blind Slough terminal common property fishing area commercial drift gillnet salmon catches in number of fish by species, 1979-1984	61
9.	District 11 (Taku/Snettisham) annual drift gillnet catches in numbers of fish by species, 1963-1984	62
10.	District 15 (Lynn Canal) annual drift gillnet catches in numbers of fish by species, 1963-1984	63
11.	Region 1 Southeast Alaska annual commercial salmon purse seine catches in numbers of fish by species, 1963-1984	64
12.	Northern Southeast Alaska commercial salmon purse seine catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960-1984	65
13.	Region 1 Southeast Alaska 1984 salmon purse seine catch in numbers of fish for Northern S.E. Alaska by district	66

LIST OF TABLES
(Continued)

Table		Page
14.	Northern Southeastern Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index by district and year, 1960-1984	67
15.	Southern S.E. Alaska (Districts 1-8) commercial salmon purse seine catch in numbers of fish by species, 1963-1984	68
16.	Region 1 Southeast Alaska 1984 commercial salmon purse seine catch in numbers of fish for Southern S.E. Alaska by district (#1-8)	69
17.	Southern Southeastern Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index by district and year, 1960-1984	70
18.	Yakutat Area annual commercial salmon set gillnet catch in numbers of fish 1951-1984	71
19.	East River annual commercial set gillnet catch in numbers of fish, 1960-1984	72
20.	Alsek River annual commercial set gillnet catch in numbers of fish, 1960-1984	73
21.	Akwe River annual commercial salmon set gillnet catch in numbers of fish, 1960-1984	74
22.	Italio River annual commercial salmon set gillnet catch in numbers of fish, 1960-1984	75
23.	Dangerous River annual commercial set gillnet catch in numbers offish, 1968-1984	76
24.	Situk River annual commercial set gillnet catch in numbers of fish, 1960-1984	77
25.	Lost River annual commercial set gillnet catch in numbers of fish, 1960-1984	78
26.	Yakutat Bay annual commercial set gillnet catch in numbers of fish, 1960-1984	79
27.	Humpy Creek annual commercial set gillnet catch in numbers of fish, 1963-1984	80

LIST OF TABLES
(Continued)

Table		Page
28.	Manby Shore annual commercial set gillnet catch in numbers of fish, 1963-1984	81
29.	Yahtse River annual commercial set gillnet catch in numbers of fish, 1960-1984	82
30.	Kaliakh River annual commercial set gillnet catch in numbers of fish, 1960-1984	83
31.	Tsiu River annual commercial set gillnet catch in numbers of fish, 1960-1984	84
32.	Region 1 Southeast Alaska annual commercial salmon all troll catch in numbers of fish by calendar year, 1951-1984	85
33.	Southeast Alaska Region annual commercial hand troll salmon catches in numbers by species, 1975-1984	86
34.	Southeast Alaska Region annual commercial power troll salmon catches in numbers by species, 1975-1984	87
35.	Region 1 overall troll fishing periods, 1984	88
36.	Region I winter chinook salmon season (Oct. 1, to April 14) catch in numbers of fish, 1969/70-1983/84 season	89
37.	Chinook salmon index escapements to Southeast Alaska index systems and transboundary rivers, 1975-1984	90
38.	Annette Island Reserve annual commercial salmon catch in numbers of fish by gear, 1960-1984	92
39.	Region 1 Southeast Alaska annual commercial salmon catch in numbers of fish (hatchery), 1975-1984	93
40.	Southeast Alaska miscellaneous gear commercial salmon catches in numbers by species, 1970-1984	94
41.	Canadian commercial salmon catches in Taku River, 1978-1984	95

LIST OF TABLES
(Continued)

Table		Page
42.	Canadian commercial and food fisheries salmon catches in Stikine River, 1972-1984	96
43.	Southeast Alaska herring catches in thousands of pounds, 1900-1983/84 seasons	97
44.	Southeastern Alaska winter food and bait herring harvest in pounds by fishing season and month, 1971/72-1983/84	98
45.	Southeast Alaska sac roe herring harvest in tons, by area for 1971-1984	99
46.	Catch of primary groundfish species in Southeastern Alaska in thousands of pounds, 1969-1984	100
47.	Region 1 Sablefish catch and percent of landings by fishing gear type, 1969-1984	101
48.	Region 1 Sablefish dress weight catch (in pounds) by management area, 1969-1984	102
49.	Statistical Area A king crab harvest in pounds by species, number of landings and number of vessels by year, 1960-1984/85	103
50.	Statistical Area A (Southeast-Yakutat) red and blue king crab harvest by district and season, 1970/71 to 1984/83	104
51.	Statistical Area A (S.E.-Yakutat) red and blue king crab harvests (in thousands of pounds) by month and season, 1972/73 through 1984/85	105
52.	Statistical Area A (Southeast-Yakutat) summary of red king crab, samples of commercial landings by age/size/class	106
53.	Statistical Area A (Southeast-Yakutat) brown king crab harvests in thousands of pounds by district and seasons, 1972/73 to 1984/85	107
54.	Statistical Area A (Southeast-Yakutat) brown king crab harvests in thousands of pounds by month and season, 1972/73 to 1984/85	108

LIST OF TABLES
(Continued)

Table		Page
55.	Statistical Area A (Southeast-Yakutat) summary of brown king crab dockside samples by species, 1968/69 to 1984/85 season	109
56.	Statistical Area A (Southeast-Yakutat) Tanner crab commercial catches, 1961-1983/84	110
57.	Statistical Area A (Southeast Alaska fishery) Tanner crab, harvest by month and season, 1968/69 to 1983/84	111
58.	Statistical Area A (Southeast Alaska fishery) Tanner crab harvest by district and season, 1968/69 to 1981/82	112
59.	Statistical Area A (Southeast-Yakutat) Tanner crab commercial dockside size frequency sampling summary by size class in percent of sample, 1968/69 season to 1983/84	113
60.	Statistical Area A (Yakutat fishery) Tanner crab, harvest by month and season, 1972/73 to 1983/84	114
61.	Statistical area A (Yakutat fishery) Tanner crab, harvest by district and season, 1972/73 to 1983/84	115
62.	Southeast Region Dungeness crab catch and number of participating vessels 1960-1983/84 season	116
63.	Southeastern fishery (statistical area A) Dungeness crab, catch by month and season, 1969/70 to 1984/85	117
64.	Statistical area A Dungeness crab (Southeastern-Yakutat) 1984/85 season harvest by month and district	118
65.	Statistical Area A (Southeast Alaska-Yakutat) summary of commercial dockside samples of Dungeness crab, 1975/76 season to 1983/84	119
66.	Yakutat fishery (statistical area A) Dungeness crab, catch by month and season, 1969/70 to 1984/85	120

LIST OF TABLES
(Continued)

Table		Page
67.	Southeast Alaska-Yakutat (statistical area A) region annual shrimp landing, number of participating vessels and gear type, 1960-1984/85	121
68.	Statistical Area A (Southeast-Yakutat) shrimp beam trawl harvest by month and season 1969/70 to 1984/85	122
69.	Statistical Area A (Southeast-Yakutat) shrimp beam trawl harvest in pounds by month and district, 1982/83 season	123
70.	Statistical Area A (Southeastern-Yakutat) shrimp pot fishery catch in thousands of pounds by year and district, 1969 to 1984	124
71.	Statistical Area A (Southeastern-Yakutat) shrimp pot fishery catch in thousands of pounds by year and month, 1969-1984	125
72.	Statistical Area A historic abalone harvests in pounds by management area, 1963-1984	126
73.	Statistical Area A abalone, Haliotis kamtschatkana, seasonal commercial harvests in round pounds and landings by district, 1977/78 to 1984/85	127
74.	Statistical Area A abalone, summary of commercial dockside sampling data	128
75.	Statistical Area A (Southeast-Yakutat) historic commercial catch and effort of weathervane scallops	129
76.	Statistical Area A (Southeast-Yakutat) commercial catch (landings) of miscellaneous species	130
77.	Southeast Alaska yearly subsistence effort and species harvest 1961-1984	131
78.	Southeast Alaska reported salmon subsistence catch and number of permits issued and returned by area - 1984	132
79.	Yakutat yearly subsistence effort and species harvest 1975-1984	136

LIST OF TABLES
(Continued)

Table		Page
80.	1982 Yakutat area reported subsistence salmon harvest by area for 1984	137
81.	Herring spawn on kelp subsistence harvests, 1966-1984 ...	138

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix		Page
I.	Region I (Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat) drift gillnet fishing time and areas open - 1984	139
II.	Region I (Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat) purse seine fishing time and areas open - 1984	149
III.	Region I (Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat) set gillnet fishing time and areas open - 1984	163

INTRODUCTION

The Southeast Region (Region I) of the Division of Commercial Fisheries, Alaska Department of Fish and Game encompasses all waters of Alaska east of the longitude of Cape Suckling. Salmon dominate the Southeastern Region's commercial fisheries harvest; however, substantial fisheries also exist for other finfish resources including king crab, Tanner crab, Dungeness crab, shrimp, scallops and abalone.

The purpose of this document is to present a regional level report on annual commercial fishing activities. This report will cover the 1984 season for salmon and other species that have distinct fishing seasons corresponding to the calendar year. For species (i.e., herring and some shellfish) which have fishing seasons that overlap calendar years, the report will cover that season, being either 1983/84 or 1984/85, in which most of the commercial fisheries were conducted during 1984.

The report will concentrate the catch and management aspects of the fisheries resources. Information concerning commercial processing and production operations will not be described in any detail as this type of information is available in the catch and production reports compiled annually by the computer services section of the Division of Commercial Fisheries.

Description of Area

The Southeastern Region consists of waters of Alaska between Cape Suckling on the north and Dixon Entrance on the south (Figure 1). The region is divided into two herring and salmon net registration areas. Area A, the Southeastern Alaska area, extends from Dixon Entrance to Cape Fairweather; Area D, the Yakutat area, extends from Cape Fairweather to Cape Suckling.

The entire region is designated as a single shellfish statistical reporting area (Area A). The region is further divided into five management areas with offices at Ketchikan, Petersburg, Sitka, Juneau and Haines (Fig. 1) and into 16 regulatory districts (Figure 2) plus Yakutat.

Statistical Catch Reporting Areas

For purposes of catch reporting the Southeastern Region is divided into a series of districts and sub-districts. The commercial landings are reported by district and sub-district for all fisheries, except the troll fishery where landings are reported only by district. The statistical reporting areas used for the 1984 season are shown in Figures 3-7.

Nomenclature

The following common and scientific names are used in this report:

	Common Name	Scientific Name
Salmon	Pink Salmon	Oncorhynchus gorbuscha
	Chum Salmon	Oncorhynchus keta
	Chinook Salmon	Oncorhynchus tshwytscha
	Coho Salmon	Oncorhynchus kisutch
	Sockeye Salmon	Oncorhynchus nerka
Herring	Pacific Herring	Clupea harengus pallasi
Groundfish	Pacific Cod	Microgadus proximus
	Ling Cod	Ophiodon elongatus
	Sablefish	Anoplopoma fimbria
	Walleye Pollock	Theragra chalcogramma
	Starry Flounder	Platichthys stellatus
	Rockfish	Scorpaenidae (family)
Shellfish	Red King Crab	Paralithodes camtschatica
	Blue King Crab	Paralithodes platypus
	Brown King Crab	Lithodes aequispina
	Tanner Crab	Chionoecetes bairdi
	Dungeness Crab	Cancer magister
	Pinto Abalone	Haliotis kamtschatkana
	Weathervane Scallops	Pactinopectin caurinus
	Pink Shrimp	Pandalus borealis
	Sidestripe Shrimp	Pandalopsis dispar
	Coonstripe Shrimp	Pandalus goniurus
	Humpy Shrimp	Pandalus hypsinotus
	Spot Shrimp	Pandalus platycerous
	Geoduck	Panope generosa
	Green Sea Urchin	Strongylocentrotus drobachiensis
	Purple Sea Urchin	S. franciscanus

Fisheries Management Organization

Management of the Region I commercial and subsistence fisheries is the combined responsibility of specific area and overall regional management biologists. There are five area management biologists in Region I corresponding to the five area management offices. Each area biologist is primarily responsible for the management of the commercial salmon net, herring and subsistence fisheries in his respective management area. Management of the shellfish, groundfish and salmon troll fisheries is accomplished by regional level biologists. Because of the movement of fish and fishermen between the various management areas, a closely coordinated inter area management approach is followed.

SALMON FISHERIES

Commercial utilization of the Southeastern Alaska salmon resources began in the late 1870's. Until the early 1900's red salmon were the primary species harvested. Pink salmon began to dominate the catch in the early 1900's and, in recent years, pinks have annually comprised 75-80% of the total Southeastern Alaska salmon catch. The relative order of production (by numbers of fish) from highest to lowest is usually pink, chum, coho, sockeye and king salmon.

The Southeast salmon harvests peaked in the late 1930's and early 1940's and declined to historic low levels in the late 1950's and early 1960's. During the mid to late 1960's improved catches occurred, but in the early 1970's another decline in the production was experienced. The recent trend has been for increased production levels. The consecutive 30-year, high annual total commercial harvest of salmon occurred in Southeast Alaska from 1915 through 1944, when the average annual harvest was approximately 39 million fish. The most recent 5-year average harvest (1980-84) is approximately 29 million salmon.

Fishery Characteristics

Salmon are commercially harvested in the Southeastern area (Area A) with purse seines, drift gill nets and floating fish traps, in the Yakutat area (Area D) with set gill nets and in both areas with hand and power troll gear. The salmon net fisheries are confined to State waters; however, the troll fishery operates in both State waters and Federal waters of the Fisheries Conservation Zone (FCZ). The floating fish traps are restricted to the Annette Islands Fishery Reserve established by Presidential Proclamation in 1916.

Southeast Alaska salmon fisheries are extremely complex due to mixed stock and mixed species nature of the returns and the existence of several distinct gear groups harvesting the same stocks of salmon. The Southeast Region contains over 2,000 salmon streams of various productivity levels, and it is difficult to apply stock specific fisheries management according to the run strength of individual returns. Additionally, some salmon harvested in the Region originate from other states and Canada. Often times a fishery targeting on a specific salmon species incurs a major incidental catch of other species.

Fishery Participation

Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission information shows that 383 purse seine, 437 drift gill net, 140 set gill net, 795 power troll, and 859 hand

area encompasses portions of Districts 1 and 2 in southern Clarence Strait (Figure 2).

The area was managed in accordance with the Lower Clarence Strait Pink Salmon Management Plan (5AAC 33.362). This plan specified the area to be open to gillnet fishing only during August. The open area and time was the same as that open for the purse seine fishing in the District 2 portions of the new area plus the portion of new area in District 1 that is due east of open area in District 2.

A total of seven open periods, totaling 297 hours of fishing, were permitted in the new area. The number of boats was relatively low, the largest number observed was six. Seasonal salmon landing totaled 8,452 fish including 2 chinook, 64 sockeye, 94 coho, 7,720 pink and 574 chum salmon.

Prince of Wales (District 6) and Stikine (District 8)

The Prince of Wales and Stikine drift gillnet fisheries occur in adjoining waters of Districts 6 and 8 (Figure 2). The District 8 fishery encompasses the entire district, and includes portions north (Frederick Sound) and south (Wrangell side) of the Stikine River flats. The District 6 drift gillnet area includes Section 6-A in Sumner Strait and Sections 6-B and 6-C and a portion of Section 6-D in Clarence Strait. The management of these fisheries is interrelated due to their close proximity and salmon migration patterns which result in major salmon stocks being subjected to each fishery. Management of these gillnet fisheries is based on sockeye salmon early, pink salmon in the middle and coho salmon at the end of the season. Seasonal landings are shown in Tables 6, 7, and 8.

Management of Districts 6 and 8 was complicated by the poor sockeye and coho salmon returns anticipated for the Stikine River where parent year spawning escapements were poor. During 1984 no directed gillnet fishing for Stikine River sockeye or coho salmon was permitted in Districts 6 and 8. Additionally, no commercial fisheries were authorized in Canadian portions of the Stikine River.

During the first four weeks of the season gill netting was limited to the Clarence Strait portions of District 6 (Sections 6-B, 6-C and 6-D) and only 2 day weekly periods were permitted. The Sumner Strait portion District 6 (Section 6-A) was closed for conservation of Stikine River sockeye salmon. Test fishing and stock separation by scale analysis, in both the closed portions of District 6 and District 8, demonstrated that the Stikine River run was weak as anticipated.

By mid-July when the Stikine River sockeye salmon should have passed throughout District 6, the catches started improving. It was felt the smaller local stocks were healthy and the normal three day fishing weeks in all of District 6 were given for the remainder of the sockeye season. District 8 remained closed. The seasonal harvest in District 6 of approximately 92,000 sockeye is slightly above the ten year average of

of approximately 5,300 pink and 1,600 sockeye salmon were harvested. Although the catch rate for pink salmon was higher than during the sockeye directed fishery, the catch rate of sockeye salmon remained about the same.

A majority of the seasonal harvest of approximately 146,000 pink salmon was taken incidentally to sockeye salmon fishing and in later pink salmon directed openings, in late July and early August, without mesh restrictions designed to harvest Stephens Passage pink salmon stocks. Pink salmon returns to portions of Stephens Passage were considerably better than those to the Taku River. Section 11-C was open to harvest pink salmon for 4 weeks, however only a few boats fished this area.

The incidental harvest of summer run chum salmon was one of the best recorded in recent years. Because of this and the good parent year harvest, a very good fall chum salmon season was anticipated. The return developed considerably weaker than expected, however, the low fishing efforts permitted relatively liberal fishing periods through mid-September. The fall chum catch of 40,000 fish was 32% below the twenty year average and 75% below the parent year catch of 154,000 fish.

Good landings of coho salmon occurred during the fall chum salmon gill netting season, as many boats targeted on this more valuable species. Following the closure of the traditional fall fishery, additional fishing time was allowed in portions of Speel Arm to harvest excess coho salmon returning to the State-operated Snettisham hatchery until October 16. A maximum of five boats fished in the area during any week, harvesting a total of 450 coho's. This represents a very small percentage of the 34,000 total coho salmon catch for the Taku/Snettisham area, but is the first gillnet opening aimed at harvesting Snettisham Hatchery returns.

District 15: Lynn Canal

The Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery, encompassing the waters of District 15, targets on sockeye salmon during the summer and chum and coho salmon during the fall season. Seasonal salmon landings in the Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery are shown in Table 10.

A season total harvest of over 1.1 million salmon was taken in Lynn Canal, the highest drift gillnet catch on record for this district. Similar to the previous two seasons, effort levels were extremely high during the sockeye season while fall gear levels were about normal due to low ex-vessel price paid for chum salmon.

The 1984 season opened on June 17 according to regulation. Due to anticipated strong sockeye returns only limited area restrictions were in effect prior to mid-July in order to protect early Chilkat sockeye milling areas. The closure of Chilkat Inlet was also intended to protect king salmon spawners returning to the Chilkat River. Above average catches and normal efforts were experienced during the first four openings. During the fourth opening in July record numbers of sockeye were harvested. Record

weekly catches continued through the second week in August. Effort peaked during the first week of August with 166 vessels participating. Seasonal landings of sockeye salmon totaled approximately 375,000 fish, the second consecutive year of strong landings.

Total sockeye salmon fishing time was 57 days, more than any previous year. All waters of Chilkoot Inlet and Lutak Inlet were opened the first week of July and remained open for the duration of the season due to exceptionally strong returns of Chilkoot Lake fish. A conservative management approach was needed for Chilkat Inlet as inseason run assessment indicated weaker returns.

Chilkoot Lake sockeye escapement of just over 100,000 fish was exceeded only by the 1982 return which totaled 104,000 fish. Chilkat Lake escapement was the second highest on record totaling 117,000 spawners and considerably higher than anticipated from in-season run strength indicators.

The 1984 chum harvest of over 642,000 salmon was the highest on record. Despite record chum salmon abundance this season, gear levels remained normal through the fall season due to low prices paid for chum and also due to the late arrival of peak run strength. Effort peaked at 244 boats during the fourth period in September.

Drift gillnet management switched from sockeye to fall chum salmon strategy effective the last week in August due to the good abundance of chum salmon and low catches of sockeye. A minimum 6 1/4" mesh size was put into effect for the waters of Chilkat Inlet during the last week of August. This restriction was intended to direct effort onto chum salmon while protecting Chilkat sockeye. The restriction was not used again since over 75% of the fleet intended to target on the more abundant chum salmon, regardless of mesh restriction. Chilkat Inlet was opened to the Glacier Point line during the first period in September. The following week, all waters of the Inlet were opened to normal markers due to above normal chum strength. Chum salmon catches peaked during the fourth week of September with a record 151,000 chum harvested during the four day opening. The majority of the fishing effort occurred inside of Chilkat Inlet. Only a small portion of the fleet fished outside of the inlet prosper. During the last two open periods, all waters of Chilkat Inlet were opened to the mouth of the Chilkat River in order to facilitate the harvest of chum salmon in clear water conditions and during adverse weather. The final opening occurred October 14 through October 16. Chum catches were poor and Lynn Canal was subsequently closed for the 1984 season.

Section 15-C, lower Lynn Canal, was opened within two nautical miles of the western shoreline during the third week in July and throughout subsequent weeks until the third period in August to harvest pink and summer chum salmon. The entire section was open for weekly fishing periods from the third week of August through the first week of October to harvest fall chum salmon. During the first week that the entire section was open, a 6 1/4" inch mesh restriction was employed to minimize the take

81,000 fish. Tahltan Lake, the primary sockeye salmon system in the Stikine River drainage, has an escapement goal of 30,000 sockeye. This year 32,777 sockeye were counted through the weir. Limited surveys indicated good sockeye escapements were realized in local District 6 areas.

The District 6 fishery was managed for harvesting pink salmon for three fishing weeks from August 5-25. Good landings of pink salmon were apparent during the sockeye salmon season, even though a poor return was forecasted. Fishing pressure was relatively low during the pink salmon season and high catches per boat were apparent. However, due to lagging pink salmon escapements, the fishing time was limited to two 2-day and one 3-day weekly fishing period and area restrictions were employed along the northern shore of Prince of Whales Island. Despite some good inseason escapement indications, by mid August it became apparent that the overall pink salmon spawning escapement would be below desired levels. Because of this, a 6 1/4 inch minimum mesh restriction was necessary during the early portions of the coho salmon season to minimize the incidental harvest of pink salmon. The only gill netting allowed in District 8, outside of the terminal area fishing in Blind Slough, was for harvesting pink salmon in the Frederick Sound portions of the district. This was limited to the last fishing week of July and the first week of August.

The District 6 fishery was managed for harvesting coho salmon from the last fishing week of August through mid September. During this period three, two day weekly fishing periods were allowed. Coho salmon landings during the sockeye and pink salmon management periods were above average. However, management was conservative due to the potential for over-harvesting wild stocks due to the large hatchery returns expected to be available to the fishery. The coho salmon harvest of approximately 41,000 coho salmon (not including the terminal area harvest in Blind Slough) was above average.

This season, the gillnet fleet was able to fish the Screen Island shore of Section 6-D during the early and late portions of the season due to new regulations. Section 6-D west of a line from Mariposa Rock buoy to Point Harrington to Point Stanhope was open during the same fishing periods as Section 6-C from June 17 through July 25 and from September 9 through September 18. The new line change did two things. First, it created a new hot spot around Point Harrington and secondly, it eliminated the line enforcement problems between Sections 6-C and 6-D. From aerial observations and on the grounds monitoring of the fishery, the only new area that was consistently fished was Point Harrington. With the right tide conditions, the high demand for the area all but called for taking turns on the drifts. The rest of the area from Steamer Rocks to Point Stanhope was only fished on occasions, mainly from boats setting just inside the area and drifting back out or setting outside the area and drifting back across the line on a long drift.

Beginning in mid-August and continuing through September, special gillnet openings were conducted in portions of Wrangell Narrows in District 6 and Blind Slough in District 8 to harvest surplus coho salmon returning to the

Northern Southeastern Purse Seine Fishery

The 1984 pre-season forecast indicated that approximately 9.6 million pink salmon would be available for harvest in the northern districts. A majority of the harvest was expected from pink salmon returning to inside water spawning areas located in Districts 9 through 13. Some harvestable surplus of pink salmon was anticipated along the outer coastal waters in Sections 13-A and 13-B. Overall poor pink salmon returns were anticipated for District 14, Icy Strait.

The 1984 northern Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest totaled approximately 5.1 million fish by all gear types, the purse seine fishery accounting for over 90% of it (Tables 12-14). This was considerably below the pre-season forecasted level, primarily due to considerable weaker than anticipated run strength to early run producing areas in Stephens Passage, Frederick Sound, Seymour Canal and Tenakee Inlet in Districts 10, 11 and 12.

Northern Southeastern Outside Water Fishery. The outer coastal, District 13, purse seine fishery is distinct from the inside northern fisheries because the stocks enter directly from the ocean and do not pass through the Icy Strait-Chatham Strait mixed stock fishing corridor. Management of the outer coastal area is generally distinct from the management of the inside areas.

The outside coasts of Baranof and Chichagof Islands (Sections 13-A and 13-B) experienced the largest even year pink salmon catch since statehood. During mid-July, good pink salmon run strength was apparent in Slocum Arm and by early August harvestable numbers of fish were observed in Salisbury Sound, Sitka Sound, Crawfish Inlet and Whale Bay. Purse seine fishing for pink salmon continued through late August in these area and accounted for a harvest of approximately 900,000 pink salmon. Fishing effort remained relatively light throughout the season as most of the fleet concentrated their efforts in the southern fishing districts.

Northern Southeastern Inside Water Fishery. Because of the strong anticipated early run pink salmon returns, the northern Southeast Alaska inside water pink salmon seining season began earlier than normal, on July 1, with an initial 15 hour open period in Tenakee Inlet. Additionally, portions of Port Frederick and Chatham Strait, in the immediate vicinity of the State-operated Hidden Falls Hatchery, were also open for harvesting chum salmon. The early opening for Tenakee Inlet was designed to enhance fish quality in this terminal area without impacting other salmon runs until run strength could be better assessed. Pink salmon landings and fishing efforts were lower than anticipated, which started a trend that continued through the entire early run pink salmon fishing season.

Early runs did not develop as anticipated and seining for pink salmon was limited to Tenakee Inlet until mid-July. Despite some initial good showings of pink salmon, the overall seasonal returns to Tenakee Inlet

were considerably weaker than anticipated. Limited purse seine fishing was allowed in Tenakee Inlet until late July. Both fishing effort and pink salmon landings remained low, however, good chum salmon landings occurred.

By mid-July, aerial surveys and test fishing demonstrated increasing availability of early run pink salmon in the eastern Stephens Passage portion of District 10 and Seymour Canal in District 11. Limited fishing periods were permitted in the northern portions of District 10 to fish on these early runs, beginning in mid July and continuing through early August. Fishing efforts were low and overall pink salmon landings were disappointing. Although initial escapement observations in some areas indicated that the return to District 10 might be strong as forecasted, the overall return proved to be poor. Better runs were apparent for Seymour Canal, however they were still below pre-season expectations.

By late July, middle and late run pink salmon stocks began to enter the inside fishing districts. Through most of August, fishing efforts remained relatively low. Middle and late run returns were considerably better than the early runs. This is particularly true for District 9, where seining began in late July and continued through August. The seasonal pink salmon catch of approximately 1.6 million fish was the second best reported from District 9 since statehood. The most productive fishing occurred in Section 9-B where both strong pink and summer chum salmon returns were apparent. More fishing time was allowed in Section 9-A, however, seasonal fishing efforts were relatively lower. Most of the salmon harvested from Section 9- A were from the upper portions of the section near Red Bluff Bay.

Due to the poor early run returns, July seining for pink salmon in the Chatham Strait portions of District 12 was limited to two short open periods along the shore of Admiralty Island late in the month. These openings, one of 15 hours and the other of 39 hours, occurred in late July and resulted in low pink salmon landings. Both openings were limited to south of the latitude of Point Marsden as specified by new regulations adopted by the Board of Fisheries.

Beginning in August, fishing was allowed along the Hawk Inlet shore of Admiralty Island north of Point Marsden to the latitude of Hanus Reef light, a distance of approximately 4 miles. This was done, as in recent years, to allow harvesting of pink salmon destined for upper Stephens Passage as well as those fish migrating south in Chatham Strait. Three open periods, one of 15 hours and two for 39 hours duration, were allowed along the Hawk Inlet shore between August 2 to 10. Good landings of pink salmon were reported and between 20 to 40 boats fished the area. By mid August it quickly became apparent that returns to upper Stephens Passage could not support any additional harvesting and seining in Chatham Strait was restricted to south of the latitude of Point Marsden for the remainder of the season. However, during mid to late August, only limited seining was allowed in District 12 as poor middle and late runs also became apparent to that district. Between 5-10 vessels fished in Chatham Strait and experienced only moderate success during late August.

Limited seining was allowed in Peril Strait from late July through mid August and both catch and effort were low. Overall pink salmon returns to District 14 were poor as forecasted. Pink salmon directed fishing was allowed only in Port Althorp located in Section 14-A. This consisted of three open periods during mid to late August, however, only during one of these periods was any fishing effort reported and only small numbers of salmon were harvested.

Throughout the summer seining season good summer chum runs were apparent in most portions of the northern fishing districts. Specific openings to harvest summer chum salmon were allowed in Port Frederick in District 14 during early July and portions of Section 9-B in August. Additionally, good summer chum salmon landings were reported in most of the openings designed to harvest pink salmon. This represented a dramatic improvement in the summer chum salmon stocks in the northern districts, which have been depressed in recent years.

Northern Southeastern Fall Chum Salmon Fishery. The good chum salmon runs experienced during the summer season continued into the fall fishing season. Fall purse seine openings were allowed in portions of Section 9-A to harvest returns to Red Bluff Bay, Section 9-B for harvesting returns to Port Camden and Security Bay, Chaik Bay in District 12, Nakwasina Sound in District 13 and Excursion Inlet in District 14. It was one of the best fall seining seasons in northern districts in recent years.

Seine landings of fall chum salmon totaled approximately 250,000 fish, most of which resulted from fishing at Excursion Inlet and Section 9-B. Seining was limited to north of Excursion Point during the Excursion Inlet fall season. This has been a management policy in recent years, as discussed with the Board, to minimize the interception of salmon along the Home Shore, destined for the drift gillnet fishing areas in Districts 11 and 15. To maintain good fish quality, short weekly fishing periods were established through the season and the open areas were limited to the outer portion of Excursion Inlet. This is a change in management strategy in that in past seasons, fisheries were more directed at harvesting chum salmon build-ups in the inner portions of Excursion Inlet.

Hidden Falls Hatchery Chum Salmon Fishery

The State operated Hidden Falls Hatchery, located at Kasnyku Bay on the northeastern Baranof Island shoreline of Chatham Strait, was expected to produce approximately 183,000 chums that would be available for commercial harvest in 1984. Returns were much stronger than anticipated and approximately 550,000 good quality chum salmon were harvested near the hatchery site. Hatchery chum salmon were also harvested in other fisheries.

The established Hidden Falls fishing area was the waters of District 12 along the east shore of Baranof Island between South Point (southern entrance to Kelp Bay) and Point Turbot. The bulk of the catch occurred

during four separate openings between July 1 to 22. Effort levels were high, with up to 122 boats fishing during one openings. Additional openings were scheduled in August, however, effort and catch were very minimal.

Northern Southeastern Alaska Pink Salmon Spawning Escapements. The overall pink salmon spawning index escapement total approximately 3.9 million fish in 1984, compared to an area goal of 4.6 million fish (see Table 14). The distribution of the spawning escapements were uneven, with some major areas recording inadequate escapement. Spawning escapements were at or near goal levels in Districts 9, 11 and 13 and below in Districts 10, 12 and 14.

Southern Southeastern Alaska Purse Seine Fishery

The 1984 pre-season forecast for the southern half of Southeastern Alaska indicated that approximately 20.0 million pink salmon would be available for harvest. A majority of the harvest was expected to result from middle and late run returns to Districts 1, 2 and 3. Relatively weak pink salmon returns were forecasted for Districts 5, 6 and 7. The overall magnitude and distribution of the 1984 pink salmon return was as anticipated. Pink salmon landings totaled approximately 19.6 million fish by all gear types, a majority of which were taken in purse seine fishery. The southern districts purse seine landings are shown in Tables 15 through 17.

District 4, Noyes Island Fishery. In light of the recent trend for increasing fishing efforts and salmon landing in the District 4 mixed stock fishery, a conservative management approach was followed during the 1984 season. The fishery was initially open for 15 hours during the first week of July. Both fishing efforts and salmon landings were relatively low and remained low through most of July. This was due to the apparent low availability of salmon and because a high number of vessels, that generally fish the area, directed their weekly efforts to harvesting chum salmon returning to the Hidden Fall Hatchery in northern Southeast and good early run pink salmon returns in District 1.

Up to the last fishing week of July, landings from District 4 totaled slightly over 200,000 fish and represented less than 3% of the total seasonal harvest of approximately 6.8 million fish. Beginning with the last fishing week of July, salmon landings and fishing efforts increased significantly.

An average of 150 boats fished per open period from early through mid August, corresponding to the peak fishing period. The fishery remained open through the last week of August. Fishing efforts were less than experienced during the 1983 season as there was good availability of salmon in the inside fishing areas beginning in early July and continuing through August.

Overall salmon landings were the second highest reported in District 4 primarily due to the take of pink salmon. Landing of coho and sockeye salmon were near the recent ten year average, while catches of pink, coho and chum salmon were considerably above that level. The high salmon landings continued the recent year trend for more of the southern Southeast Alaska salmon harvest to come from this highly mixed stock fishing area.

Southern Southeastern Inside Water Fishery. The pre-season management plan, for the inside fishing districts, specified a conservative management approach as an uneven distribution of the return was anticipated.

The initial open fishing period for the inside fishing districts occurred on July 8. The duration of the period was 15 hours and fishing was limited to the southeastern portions of Section 1-F and of the southernmost portion of District 2 in Clarence Strait. Landing of pink salmon were good in District 1 while fishing efforts were low in District 2.

Salmon escapement surveys, during early and mid July, made it apparent that strong early run pink salmon returns were developing in District 1. However, early run returns to Ernest Sound, primarily Anan Creek remained poor. Because of this, seining in the inside fishing districts was limited to the southeastern portions of Section 1-F, the southernmost portion of District 2 and portions of Section 1-C (east Behm Canal) throughout July and for the first fishing week of August.

The most intense fishing occurred on District 1, where by the end of July nearly 2.5 million salmon were harvested. Throughout July, both salmon landing and seine fishing efforts remained relatively low in District 2. The strong District 1 pink salmon returns continued into August as middle run pink salmon returns were good in most portions of that district. Additionally, good pink salmon returns were apparent for portions of District 2. By mid August the open fishing area in District 1 was expanded to include the Gravina Island shore fishery and portions of Section 1-E, west
Behm Canal.

During mid August, pink salmon returns to portions of Districts 6 and 7 developed sufficient run strength to allow for one open period in section 7- A and one in a small portion of District 6. Effort was high in these openings, however, landings were relatively low. These fisheries produced a total salmon harvest of only approximately 300,000 fish.

Purse seining in the northernmost portions of Clarence Strait in District 2, the Ship Island shore, was limited due to the overall poor pink salmon returns to Districts 6 and 7. As in recent years seining was not allowed in this area until there were sufficient pink salmon available in Districts 6 and 7 to support a seine fishery. Under this management criteria, seining was allowed in this area for only one open period during late August corresponding to an opening of District 6.

The purse seine fishery in District 3, the major late run pink salmon producing area in southern Southeastern Alaska, began on August 5 with the opening of El Capitan Passage in northern portions of the district. Seining was limited to this portion of District 3 through mid August, and although escapement levels continued to increase at a good rate, little or no fishing efforts were extended toward this area.

Although large catches of pink salmon were occurring during early August in District 4 it was not until the fishing week beginning August 19 that sufficient number of salmon were available to allow seining in expanded portions of District 3. Major portions of District 3 were open during the last two fishing weeks of August. Seasonal purse seine pink salmon landings were above average, totaling approximately 2.3 million fish. However, these landings do not reflect the strength of the District 3 pink salmon run, as a major portion of the District 4 pink salmon catch of approximately 6.1 million fish was probably comprised of a high percentage of pink salmon stocks returning to District 3.

Fisheries in District 5 were directed at harvesting pink and chum salmon from Affleck Canal. The chum salmon run were above average from the initial opening on August 13 through fall fishing periods in September.

Southern Southeastern Pink Salmon Spawning Escapements. The overall southern Southeastern Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index for 1984 totaled approximately 8.9 million fish. This compares to an escapement index goal of 6.0 million fish and represents the second highest escapement index goal achieved since statehood. However, the distribution of the escapement was uneven, with some districts reporting poor escapements. Spawning escapement goals were met in Districts 1, 2 and 3. The index of escapement was below established goals in Districts 5, 6 and 7 (Table 17).

Southern Southeastern Fall Chum Salmon Fishery. The southern Southeastern Alaska pink salmon fishing season, which continued through August, was immediately followed by the start of the fall chum salmon fishing season during the first week of September. Purse seining for fall chum salmon occurred in Districts 1, 2 and 5 during the 1984 season.

Fall fishing in Districts 1 and 5 was limited to one 39 hour open period in each area during early September. The fall fishing in District 5 was limited to Affleck Canal and was the first time in recent years that the fall chum salmon returns were of sufficient size for fishing. Chum salmon landings totaled approximately 6,000 fish, however, the total harvest was larger than that as good numbers of chum salmon were reported harvested in District 5 during pink salmon directed fishing in late August.

During late August and early September it became apparent that the chum salmon return to the Neets Bay Hatchery, operated by the Southern Southeastern Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA) was considerably larger than anticipated. Good numbers of chum salmon were reported harvested in

Northern Southeastern Purse Seine Fishery

The 1984 pre-season forecast indicated that approximately 9.6 million pink salmon would be available for harvest in the northern districts. A majority of the harvest was expected from pink salmon returning to inside water spawning areas located in Districts 9 through 13. Some harvestable surplus of pink salmon was anticipated along the outer coastal waters in Sections 13-A and 13-B. Overall poor pink salmon returns were anticipated for District 14, Icy Strait.

The 1984 northern Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest totaled approximately 5.1 million fish by all gear types, the purse seine fishery accounting for over 90% of it (Tables 12-14). This was considerably below the pre-season forecasted level, primarily due to considerable weaker than anticipated run strength to early run producing areas in Stephens Passage, Frederick Sound, Seymour Canal and Tenakee Inlet in Districts 10, 11 and 12.

Northern Southeastern Outside Water Fishery. The outer coastal, District 13, purse seine fishery is distinct from the inside northern fisheries because the stocks enter directly from the ocean and do not pass through the Icy Strait-Chatham Strait mixed stock fishing corridor. Management of the outer coastal area is generally distinct from the management of the inside areas.

The outside coasts of Baranof and Chichagof Islands (Sections 13-A and 13-B) experienced the largest even year pink salmon catch since statehood. During mid-July, good pink salmon run strength was apparent in Slocum Arm and by early August harvestable numbers of fish were observed in Salisbury Sound, Sitka Sound, Crawfish Inlet and Whale Bay. Purse seine fishing for pink salmon continued through late August in these area and accounted for a harvest of approximately 900,000 pink salmon. Fishing effort remained relatively light throughout the season as most of the fleet concentrated their efforts in the southern fishing districts.

Northern Southeastern Inside Water Fishery. Because of the strong anticipated early run pink salmon returns, the northern Southeast Alaska inside water pink salmon seining season began earlier than normal, on July 1, with an initial 15 hour open period in Tenakee Inlet. Additionally, portions of Port Frederick and Chatham Strait, in the immediate vicinity of the State-operated Hidden Falls Hatchery, were also open for harvesting chum salmon. The early opening for Tenakee Inlet was designed to enhance fish quality in this terminal area without impacting other salmon runs until run strength could be better assessed. Pink salmon landings and fishing efforts were lower than anticipated, which started a trend that continued through the entire early run pink salmon fishing season.

Early runs did not develop as anticipated and seining for pink salmon was limited to Tenakee Inlet until mid-July. Despite some initial good showings of pink salmon, the overall seasonal returns to Tenakee Inlet

were considerably weaker than anticipated. Limited purse seine fishing was allowed in Tenakee Inlet until late July. Both fishing effort and pink salmon landings remained low, however, good chum salmon landings occurred.

By mid-July, aerial surveys and test fishing demonstrated increasing availability of early run pink salmon in the eastern Stephens Passage portion of District 10 and Seymour Canal in District 11. Limited fishing periods were permitted in the northern portions of District 10 to fish on these early runs, beginning in mid July and continuing through early August. Fishing efforts were low and overall pink salmon landings were disappointing. Although initial escapement observations in some areas indicated that the return to District 10 might be strong as forecasted, the overall return proved to be poor. Better runs were apparent for Seymour Canal, however they were still below pre-season expectations.

By late July, middle and late run pink salmon stocks began to enter the inside fishing districts. Through most of August, fishing efforts remained relatively low. Middle and late run returns were considerably better than the early runs. This is particularly true for District 9, where seining began in late July and continued through August. The seasonal pink salmon catch of approximately 1.6 million fish was the second best reported from District 9 since statehood. The most productive fishing occurred in Section 9-B where both strong pink and summer chum salmon returns were apparent. More fishing time was allowed in Section 9-A, however, seasonal fishing efforts were relatively lower. Most of the salmon harvested from Section 9- A were from the upper portions of the section near Red Bluff Bay.

Due to the poor early run returns, July seining for pink salmon in the Chatham Strait portions of District 12 was limited to two short open periods along the shore of Admiralty Island late in the month. These openings, one of 15 hours and the other of 39 hours, occurred in late July and resulted in low pink salmon landings. Both openings were limited to south of the latitude of Point Marsden as specified by new regulations adopted by the Board of Fisheries.

Beginning in August, fishing was allowed along the Hawk Inlet shore of Admiralty Island north of Point Marsden to the latitude of Hanus Reef light, a distance of approximately 4 miles. This was done, as in recent years, to allow harvesting of pink salmon destined for upper Stephens Passage as well as those fish migrating south in Chatham Strait. Three open periods, one of 15 hours and two for 39 hours duration, were allowed along the Hawk Inlet shore between August 2 to 10. Good landings of pink salmon were reported and between 20 to 40 boats fished the area. By mid August it quickly became apparent that returns to upper Stephens Passage could not support any additional harvesting and seining in Chatham Strait was restricted to south of the latitude of Point Marsden for the remainder of the season. However, during mid to late August, only limited seining was allowed in District 12 as poor middle and late runs also became apparent to that district. Between 5-10 vessels fished in Chatham Strait and experienced only moderate success during late August.

Limited seining was allowed in Peril Strait from late July through mid August and both catch and effort were low. Overall pink salmon returns to District 14 were poor as forecasted. Pink salmon directed fishing was allowed only in Port Althorp located in Section 14-A. This consisted of three open periods during mid to late August, however, only during one of these periods was any fishing effort reported and only small numbers of salmon were harvested.

Throughout the summer seining season good summer chum runs were apparent in most portions of the northern fishing districts. Specific openings to harvest summer chum salmon were allowed in Port Frederick in District 14 during early July and portions of Section 9-B in August. Additionally, good summer chum salmon landings were reported in most of the openings designed to harvest pink salmon. This represented a dramatic improvement in the summer chum salmon stocks in the northern districts, which have been depressed in recent years.

Northern Southeastern Fall Chum Salmon Fishery. The good chum salmon runs experienced during the summer season continued into the fall fishing season. Fall purse seine openings were allowed in portions of Section 9-A to harvest returns to Red Bluff Bay, Section 9-B for harvesting returns to Port Camden and Security Bay, Chaik Bay in District 12, Nakwasina Sound in District 13 and Excursion Inlet in District 14. It was one of the best fall seining seasons in northern districts in recent years.

Seine landings of fall chum salmon totaled approximately 250,000 fish, most of which resulted from fishing at Excursion Inlet and Section 9-B. Seining was limited to north of Excursion Point during the Excursion Inlet fall season. This has been a management policy in recent years, as discussed with the Board, to minimize the interception of salmon along the Home Shore, destined for the drift gillnet fishing areas in Districts 11 and 15. To maintain good fish quality, short weekly fishing periods were established through the season and the open areas were limited to the outer portion of Excursion Inlet. This is a change in management strategy in that in past seasons, fisheries were more directed at harvesting chum salmon build-ups in the inner portions of Excursion Inlet.

Hidden Falls Hatchery Chum Salmon Fishery

The State operated Hidden Falls Hatchery, located at Kasnyku Bay on the northeastern Baranof Island shoreline of Chatham Strait, was expected to produce approximately 183,000 chums that would be available for commercial harvest in 1984. Returns were much stronger than anticipated and approximately 550,000 good quality chum salmon were harvested near the hatchery site. Hatchery chum salmon were also harvested in other fisheries.

The established Hidden Falls fishing area was the waters of District 12 along the east shore of Baranof Island between South Point (southern entrance to Kelp Bay) and Point Turbot. The bulk of the catch occurred

during four separate openings between July 1 to 22. Effort levels were high, with up to 122 boats fishing during one openings. Additional openings were scheduled in August, however, effort and catch were very minimal.

Northern Southeastern Alaska Pink Salmon Spawning Escapements. The overall pink salmon spawning index escapement total approximately 3.9 million fish in 1984, compared to an area goal of 4.6 million fish (see Table 14). The distribution of the spawning escapements were uneven, with some major areas recording inadequate escapement. Spawning escapements were at or near goal levels in Districts 9, 11 and 13 and below in Districts 10, 12 and 14.

Southern Southeastern Alaska Purse Seine Fishery

The 1984 pre-season forecast for the southern half of Southeastern Alaska indicated that approximately 20.0 million pink salmon would be available for harvest. A majority of the harvest was expected to result from middle and late run returns to Districts 1, 2 and 3. Relatively weak pink salmon returns were forecasted for Districts 5, 6 and 7. The overall magnitude and distribution of the 1984 pink salmon return was as anticipated. Pink salmon landings totaled approximately 19.6 million fish by all gear types, a majority of which were taken in purse seine fishery. The southern districts purse seine landings are shown in Tables 15 through 17.

District 4, Noyes Island Fishery. In light of the recent trend for increasing fishing efforts and salmon landing in the District 4 mixed stock fishery, a conservative management approach was followed during the 1984 season. The fishery was initially open for 15 hours during the first week of July. Both fishing efforts and salmon landings were relatively low and remained low through most of July. This was due to the apparent low availability of salmon and because a high number of vessels, that generally fish the area, directed their weekly efforts to harvesting chum salmon returning to the Hidden Fall Hatchery in northern Southeast and good early run pink salmon returns in District 1.

Up to the last fishing week of July, landings from District 4 totaled slightly over 200,000 fish and represented less than 3% of the total seasonal harvest of approximately 6.8 million fish. Beginning with the last fishing week of July, salmon landings and fishing efforts increased significantly.

An average of 150 boats fished per open period from early through mid August, corresponding to the peak fishing period. The fishery remained open through the last week of August. Fishing efforts were less than experienced during the 1983 season as there was good availability of salmon in the inside fishing areas beginning in early July and continuing through August.

Overall salmon landings were the second highest reported in District 4 primarily due to the take of pink salmon. Landing of coho and sockeye salmon were near the recent ten year average, while catches of pink, coho and chum salmon were considerably above that level. The high salmon landings continued the recent year trend for more of the southern Southeast Alaska salmon harvest to come from this highly mixed stock fishing area.

Southern Southeastern Inside Water Fishery. The pre-season management plan, for the inside fishing districts, specified a conservative management approach as an uneven distribution of the return was anticipated.

The initial open fishing period for the inside fishing districts occurred on July 8. The duration of the period was 15 hours and fishing was limited to the southeastern portions of Section 1-F and of the southernmost portion of District 2 in Clarence Strait. Landing of pink salmon were good in District 1 while fishing efforts were low in District 2.

Salmon escapement surveys, during early and mid July, made it apparent that strong early run pink salmon returns were developing in District 1. However, early run returns to Ernest Sound, primarily Anan Creek remained poor. Because of this, seining in the inside fishing districts was limited to the southeastern portions of Section 1-F, the southernmost portion of District 2 and portions of Section 1-C (east Behm Canal) throughout July and for the first fishing week of August.

The most intense fishing occurred on District 1, where by the end of July nearly 2.5 million salmon were harvested. Throughout July, both salmon landing and seine fishing efforts remained relatively low in District 2. The strong District 1 pink salmon returns continued into August as middle run pink salmon returns were good in most portions of that district. Additionally, good pink salmon returns were apparent for portions of District 2. By mid August the open fishing area in District 1 was expanded to include the Gravina Island shore fishery and portions of Section 1-E, west
Behm Canal.

During mid August, pink salmon returns to portions of Districts 6 and 7 developed sufficient run strength to allow for one open period in section 7- A and one in a small portion of District 6. Effort was high in these openings, however, landings were relatively low. These fisheries produced a total salmon harvest of only approximately 300,000 fish.

Purse seining in the northernmost portions of Clarence Strait in District 2, the Ship Island shore, was limited due to the overall poor pink salmon returns to Districts 6 and 7. As in recent years seining was not allowed in this area until there were sufficient pink salmon available in Districts 6 and 7 to support a seine fishery. Under this management criteria, seining was allowed in this area for only one open period during late August corresponding to an opening of District 6.

The purse seine fishery in District 3, the major late run pink salmon producing area in southern Southeastern Alaska, began on August 5 with the opening of El Capitan Passage in northern portions of the district. Seining was limited to this portion of District 3 through mid August, and although escapement levels continued to increase at a good rate, little or no fishing efforts were extended toward this area.

Although large catches of pink salmon were occurring during early August in District 4 it was not until the fishing week beginning August 19 that sufficient number of salmon were available to allow seining in expanded portions of District 3. Major portions of District 3 were open during the last two fishing weeks of August. Seasonal purse seine pink salmon landings were above average, totaling approximately 2.3 million fish. However, these landings do not reflect the strength of the District 3 pink salmon run, as a major portion of the District 4 pink salmon catch of approximately 6.1 million fish was probably comprised of a high percentage of pink salmon stocks returning to District 3.

Fisheries in District 5 were directed at harvesting pink and chum salmon from Affleck Canal. The chum salmon run were above average from the initial opening on August 13 through fall fishing periods in September.

Southern Southeastern Pink Salmon Spawning Escapements. The overall southern Southeastern Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index for 1984 totaled approximately 8.9 million fish. This compares to an escapement index goal of 6.0 million fish and represents the second highest escapement index goal achieved since statehood. However, the distribution of the escapement was uneven, with some districts reporting poor escapements. Spawning escapement goals were met in Districts 1, 2 and 3. The index of escapement was below established goals in Districts 5, 6 and 7 (Table 17).

Southern Southeastern Fall Chum Salmon Fishery. The southern Southeastern Alaska pink salmon fishing season, which continued through August, was immediately followed by the start of the fall chum salmon fishing season during the first week of September. Purse seining for fall chum salmon occurred in Districts 1, 2 and 5 during the 1984 season.

Fall fishing in Districts 1 and 5 was limited to one 39 hour open period in each area during early September. The fall fishing in District 5 was limited to Affleck Canal and was the first time in recent years that the fall chum salmon returns were of sufficient size for fishing. Chum salmon landings totaled approximately 6,000 fish, however, the total harvest was larger than that as good numbers of chum salmon were reported harvested in District 5 during pink salmon directed fishing in late August.

During late August and early September it became apparent that the chum salmon return to the Neets Bay Hatchery, operated by the Southern Southeastern Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA) was considerably larger than anticipated. Good numbers of chum salmon were reported harvested in

seine fisheries during late August in District 1, particularly along the Gravina Island shore and fish were in good abundance in the Neets Bay terminal fishing area. In consultation with SSRAA, it became evident that the chum salmon return was of sufficient size to provide desired harvest for cost recovery and still allow for some directed common property fishing. With approval from SSRAA, an area immediately outside of their special harvest area was open to the common property seine fishery, for a 39 hour period during the second week of September. Approximately 93,000 chum and 4,300 coho salmon were harvested.

The fall chum salmon fishing in District 2 extended from early September to mid October to harvest returns primarily to Cholmondeley Sound. Approximately 116,000 chum salmon were harvested and good spawning escapement levels were obtained in Cholmondeley Sound.

Yakutat/Yakataga Set Gillnet Fishery

The Yakutat area, encompassing the coastline from Cape Suckling to Cape Fairweather, is within the Juneau Management area. The major salmon fishery is set gill netting which takes place in the estuaries of various rivers and harvests all five species of Alaskan salmon, although sockeye, coho and pink salmon are the major species landed. One hundred and forty fishermen harvested approximately 338,000 salmon during the 1984 season (Table 18). A total of 13 different fisheries contributed to the area production (Tables 19 - 31). The fishing time allowed by area is shown in Appendix 3.

Yakutat set gillnet fisheries target primarily on sockeye and coho salmon, although pink salmon is the major target species in a portion of Yakutat Bay. Coho salmon are the only salmon species harvested in the Yakataga district. Chinook and chum salmon are taken only incidentally during the various fisheries.

Commercial fishing began in 1902 in the Yakutat area and was virtually unregulated until 1927. The Yakutat area is presently producing below historically high levels, but current production is on an upward trend. The set net permits are not registered to specific sites and fishermen are free to fish any open river in the Yakutat area.

Because of distinct differences in salmon run timing, the Yakutat set net fisheries are initially open by regulation at various times. A few areas are open by Emergency Order when harvestable salmon surpluses are available. During the 1984 season the first area opened on June 11 while most other areas opened on June 18.

Sockeye Salmon Fishery

Sockeye salmon are the main target species in the Yakutat district set gill net salmon fisheries. The total 1984 Yakutat area sockeye salmon

atch was approximately 103,000 fish compared to an average of 134,000 ince 1970. Most river fisheries experienced average or below sockeye eturns this past season, with the exception of the Akwe and Italio Rivers hich had strong returns.

lsek River. The Alsek River season opening was delayed two weeks by mergency order until June 18. This was the third year that action has een taken to conserve early run sockeye salmon which were expected to be eak as indicated from poor parent year spawning escapements. The weekly ishing periods were reduced to two days during most of the sockeye season ith a complete closure during one week. The total sockeye salmon harvest f about 13,000 fish was approximately 50% below the most recent 10 year verage.

he Alsek River surf fishing area outside the river mouth was opened this ast season as a result of Alaska Board of Fisheries action last fall. A urf fishing area was established 3/4 mile in each direction from the iver mouth out to the outermost bar where the surf breaks. The later pening, short weekly periods, and the expected weakness of the run all ontributed to the lack of fishing effort in the expanded surf fishing rea. Only two persons fished in the surf and their activities were imited to the river channel, at the mouth. Sockeye salmon catches in the lsek River surf represented less than 6% of the total fishery harvest.

East River. The East River fishery is located approximately 4 miles east from the Alsek River. The river originates from up-welling springs on the Dry Bay forelands and does not extend into Canada. It is joined 4 miles from its mouth by the Dohn River which contributes primarily coho salmon and some early sockeye salmon to the East River fishery.

The 1984 East River fishery opened along with the Alsek River on the third Monday of June. The weekly fishing periods were established at two days, the same as the Alsek River fishery for the first several weeks. Good numbers of sockeye salmon began entering the East River in mid-July. The best fishing occurred from late July through late August with the peak effort reaching 48 units on July 24. The total 1984 East River sockeye harvest of approximately 34,000 fish was close to the recent ten year average of 42,000 fish. To obtain proper escapements the weekly fishing time was reduced to one day periods during 4 weeks, one half-day period during one week and a one week closure.

As was the case for the Alsek River, set gillnet fishing in expanded ocean waters off the East River mouth was allowed this past season by Alaska Board of Fisheries action. The surf and oceans areas were open, within 500 yards of the shore at low tide and 2 miles up and down the beach from the East River mouth during the same time periods as the inriver fishery. The surf- ocean area was actually fished only three weeks during the season from late July through early August and accounted for approximately 22% of the total East River sockeye salmon harvest. The heaviest effort

area. The 1984 harvest of approximately 32,000 chums was the highest since 1959 and almost four times the recent ten year average. The East River fall chum run contributed 22,000 fish to the 1984 harvest total.

Coho Salmon Fishery

Coho salmon generally comprise approximately 25% of the Yakutat commercial salmon set net harvest. This species is harvested during late summer and fall in the same rivers of the Yakutat district that support sockeye salmon fisheries and in the Yakataga district where coho salmon is the only species harvested. The 1984 set net harvest of coho salmon was approximately 182,000 fish, approximately twice the recent 10-year average catch and represented 55% of the 1984 Yakutat area salmon harvest.

Approximately 40% of the 1984 set net coho salmon harvest occurred in the Yakataga district, from the Tsiu, Tsivat, and Kaliakh Rivers. These fisheries opened by emergency order August 22 and were fished through October 5. Fishing effort was normal with a maximum of 37 units. The total harvest of 77,000 coho in the Yakataga district was well above the last five year average of 43,000. Excellent spawning escapements were observed in all Yakataga coho systems with a peak survey count of 30,000 fish in the Tsiu- Tsivat system.

Coho salmon began entering Yakutat district fisheries in late August. Weekly coho landings were well above the recent five year average in most rivers. Approximately 111,000 coho were harvested by set gillnet gear in the Yakutat district which was well above the recent five year average of 71,000.

The weekly fishing periods for coho remained on normal three-day openings in most areas. Fishing time was extended to 4 days per week during the last three fishing periods on the Situk, Lost, and Italio Rivers where the coho return was exceptionally strong. The Akwe River was closed early on September 18 when escapement buildups were not developing properly. All coho escapement index areas in the Yakutat district appeared to have good to excellent numbers of spawning fish.

Troll Fishery

The commercial troll fishery in Southeast Alaska occurs in waters under both State and Federal jurisdictions, east of the longitude of Cape Suckling to Dixon Entrance (Figure I). All other waters of Alaska, including the Fisheries Conservation Zone (FCZ) west of Cape Suckling are closed to commercial trolling.

The fishery consists of two district gear types, power and hand troll. Both gear types are free to move between areas A and D. The powers troll fishery has been included in the salmon limited entry system since 1975, while the hand troll fishery was limited beginning with the 1979 season.

During 1984 a total of 795 power trollers and 859 hand trollers reported salmon landings.

The commercial troll fishery harvests primarily chinook and coho salmon. Other species harvested by trollers are normally considered incidental to the taking of the two primary target species although targeting and landing of pink salmon has increased in recent years. The troll fishery normally harvests over 90% of the chinook salmon and 50-75% of the coho salmon taken in all Southeast Alaska Regional commercial fisheries.

Comparative annual salmon catches by the troll fishery since 1951 are shown in Table 32 and hand and power troll landings since 1975 are shown in Tables 33 and 34. Prior to 1975 it is not possible to separate landings by hand and power troll. Troll fishing periods for 1984 are shown in Table 35.

In 1984 approximately 6 percent (15,000 fish) of the chinook catch as well as 6 percent (65,000) of the coho catch by the troll fishery was reported taken in that portion of the Federal Fishery Conservation Zone (FCZ) lying beyond three miles of the surfline (as defined by state commercial fishing regulations).

Salmon Stocks

Southeast Alaska chinook stocks are nearly all "spring type" in that they enter spawning streams during the spring and early summer months. After emergence the following spring, the majority of fry remain in freshwater rearing areas for one year, migrating seaward the next spring. For most Southeast Alaska region chinook, ocean residency may last 3, 4, or 5 years. Several age classes of mature spawners and immature chinook salmon are harvested by trollers during the fishing season. Current information indicates that the majority of chinook salmon harvested in the Southeast Alaska troll fishery are produced from spawning streams and hatcheries in Canada and the Pacific Northwest. This information is based on scale pattern analysis, coded-wire tagging studies and general productivity considerations.

Coho salmon occur in most of the 2,000 streams in Southeast Alaska which host anadromous fish and spawn during the fall and early winter months. Coho harvested by trollers are primarily of Alaskan origin, are mostly of a single age class (4 year fish), and are caught in the year of spawning.

Chinook Salmon Fishery

The chinook salmon troll fishery consists of a district winter and summer fishing season. The winter season extends from October 1 through April 14 and the summer season from April 15 through September 20. For purposes of the catch tabulation as related to the seasonal guideline harvest level the chinook salmon accounting period begins with the spring to the winter trolling season on October 1. The Alaska Board of Fisheries specified

this accounting period, to ensure that a winter fishery is maintained each season. The tables presented in this report are based on calendar year landings of chinook salmon, however, some of the text will as indicated refer to numbers landed during the specified accounting period.

Preliminary harvest information indicates a total commercial chinook salmon harvest by all gear types of approximately 271,000 fish. This includes a total season (winter and summer seasons) troll fishery harvest of approximately 240,000 chinook salmon. The 1984 commercial catch of 271,000 was the third smallest since 1965 and represents a decrease of 7.5% or about 22,000 fish from the 1980-83 average commercial catch of 293,000.

Troll Fishery Winter Season. The 1984 winter season extended from October 1, 1983 through April 14, 1984. Beginning and ending dates were the same as for the 1981-1983 seasons. Fishing during the 1983/84 winter season was restricted to those areas of Southeast Alaska lying inside (east of) the surfline, an inside portion of District 16 north of Cape Spencer, and the waters of Yakutat Bay. All outer coastal areas including the FCZ west of the surfline are closed during the winter fishery.

As shown in Table 36 approximately 33,000 chinook salmon were harvested by the troll fishery during the 1983/84 winter season. The 1983/84 winter season catch increased over the 1982/83 winter catch of 31,100 by about 6% or 2,000 fish. Winter catches have increased more than threefold during the last two years as compared with prior years when catches generally remained under 10,000 fish; numbers of landings show a similar increase. Nearly 90% of the 1983/84 winter catch was taken during October/November and March/mid- April with only about 10 being harvested during December, January, and February. Winter caught chinook are smaller (13-14 lbs. average) than summer chinook (16-17 lbs. average), however higher prices normally result in fishermen receiving a greater price per fish during the winter season.

Troll Fishery Summer Season. The pre-season management plan for the 1984 troll fishing season included a summer season troll target harvest of approximately 195,000 chinook salmon. This target was determined by subtracting a winter catch of 33,000 and pre-season estimated net fisheries catch of 20,000 from the established pre-season all commercial harvest target of 248,000 chinook salmon which included an allowance of 5,000 for Southeast Alaska hatchery chinook. The target harvest at the low end of the management range of 243,000 to 272,000 was chosen by the Board of Fisheries and the North Pacific Management Council because of continued concern for conservation of chinook stocks coastwide.

The opening date of the summer troll season was delayed by the Board until June 5 to minimize conflicts with the previously scheduled halibut fishery. This later opening was expected to also reduce the duration of any chinook only closures to minimize hook and release mortalities of chinook salmon during the coho salmon directed fishery.

The Southeast Alaska summer troll fishery opened on June 5 and continued for 26 days through June 30. Harvest rates of chinook during the period indicated that catches would be approximately 130,000 chinook. With the target harvest for the summer season at 195,000 chinook, this meant that there would be approximately 65,000 chinook left for the period July 1 through September 20. Historical catch rates for July and August indicated that 65,000 chinook could be taken in two to four weeks. In order to delay the achievement of the guideline harvest and to reduce the duration of hook and release of chinook later in the season, trolling was closed to all species on July 1 for a period of 10 days.

Trolling reopened on July 11 and continued for 19 days through July 29. Trolling was closed on July 30 to the retention of chinook only. This approach was taken because coho catch rates appeared strong in coastal and offshore waters and closing trolling to harvest of cohos was unnecessary at that time. Fishermen were required to offload any chinook that were aboard their boats before continuing to fish of coho. Trolling remained closed to the taking of chinook for the remainder of the summer season (through Sept. 30).

Coho Salmon Fishery

The troll coho salmon season normally occurs from June 15 through September 20 although the major portion of the catch generally occurs from mid-July through early September. Troll coho catches generally peak near mid-August while catches in inside gillnet fisheries peak approximately one month later near mid-September; migrations into spawning streams peak about mid-October. Southeast Alaska coho salmon fisheries are managed on assessed in-season run strength and are regulated to achieve conservation objectives and Board of Fisheries established allocation policies. The coho fishery is not managed under harvest guidelines as is the chinook fishery.

Existing Board regulations specify a 10-day closure during the coho season, if necessary, to move more coho into inshore and terminal areas. The primary purpose of this closure is to allow coho to segregate into more distinct stock units to facilitate run strength assessment, ensure adequate escapements and to better maintain the historical allocation balance to inside fisheries. A trend in recent years for more of the troll effort to be expended in outer coastal areas has resulted in more of the harvest being taken by outside fisheries with a resulting decrease in harvest opportunities by inside fisheries.

Coho salmon returns to Southeast Alaska in 1984 continued the pattern of strong returns experienced during the last several seasons. The 1984 commercial harvest of 1.9 million was the third largest since Statehood, exceeded only by catches of 1982 (2.1 million) and 1983 (2.0 million). The 1984 harvest represents a 73% increase over the 1971-80 average commercial catch of 1.1 million.

The 1984 coho salmon troll harvest of 1.1 million, which represents about 58% of the commercial harvest, would rank 1984 as the third best troll catch since statehood; catches of 1.3 million were taken in both 1982 and 1983. The 1984 troll catch was nearly double the 1971-80 average of 654,000.

The 1984 coho troll season began on June 15 and continued through September 20 except for two 10-day closed periods. A region wide 10-day closure was implemented July 1-10 for chinook management purposes but was applied to all species. The impact of this closure on troll coho harvests was minimal as it occurred early in the coho run and catch patterns following the closure suggested that coho remained in outer coastal areas. A second 10-day region wide closure was implemented August 15-24 specifically for coho management.

Following the chinook only closure on July 30, trollers targeting primarily on coho salmon harvesting nearly seven hundred thousand coho during the remainder of the season which ended September 20. Troll fishing was not stopped following the chinook closure on July 30, but fishermen were required to offload any chinook aboard before continuing to fish for coho.

Annette Island Salmon Fisheries

The Annette Island Fishery Reserve established by Presidential Proclamation in 1916, provides for an exclusive fishery zone for the Metlakatla Indian Community out to 3,000 feet from the shoreline of Annette Island near Ketchikan. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has the authority to determine fishery openings in the Annette Island Reserve.

Salmon are harvested by floating fish traps, purse seine, drift gillnet and troll gear types. During the 1984 season a total of 68, 31 and 31 days were fished respectively by gillnet, seine and trap gear in the Reserve waters, and accounted for a harvest of approximately 1.9 million salmon. The floating fish traps fished on an every-other-day basis from July 5 through September 4. The trap catch totaled approximately 678,000 salmon of which 95% were pink salmon.

Both the Annette Island gillnet and seine fisheries fished significantly more time than adjacent state authorized fisheries. Salmon landings totaled approximately 526,000 fish in the gillnet fishery and 444,000 fish in the seine fishery. Season salmon landings in the Annette Island fisheries are shown in Table 38.

Hatchery Harvest

Southeastern Alaska private hatcheries harvested approximately 652,000 salmon for cost recovery in special harvest areas in 1984 (see Table 39).

Most of the harvest was chum and pink salmon; however, a significant number of coho salmon were reported taken.

Miscellaneous Salmon Harvest

Approximately 16,000 salmon were reported taken by miscellaneous methods in 1984 (see Table 40). This includes salmon landed on incorrect gear cards, test fisheries, salmon derbys and confiscated fish.

Canadian River Fisheries

Gillnet fisheries in the Canadian portions of the Taku River continued during the 1984 season. No commercial fisheries occurred on the Stikine River, however the traditional food fishery did account for some harvest. Seasonal salmon landings are shown in Tables 41 and 42.

The Canadians have had a low level subsistence fishery on the upper Stikine River for many years. In 1979 they initiated directed commercial fisheries on both the Stikine and Taku Rivers. The Stikine River fishery is almost exclusively a set gillnet operation while in the Taku River both set gillnet and drift gillnet fisheries occur. These are primarily conducted in the main stems of the rivers and fishermen fish out of outboard skiffs.

The Taku River fishery began in late June and continued through mid-September. One to three day weekly fishing periods were allowed and the maximum number of fishermen that participated in any one week was 14. The primary target species were sockeye and coho salmon, and the seasonal landing totaled approximately 27,200 and 5,400 fish respectively. It was the highest catch of sockeye salmon in the Canadian fishery since it began in 1979.

HERRING FISHERIES

The Southeastern Region is a composite of two herring statistical areas. Area A, the Southeastern area, encompasses the waters of Alaska south of Cape Fairweather and north of the International Boundary at Dixon Entrance. Area D, the Yakutat area, extends west from Cape Fairweather to Cape Suckling. Although a winter season, extending from October 1 through February 28, is provided for in Area D, only twice in recent years has any harvest been reported.

Pacific herring stocks occur throughout Southeast Alaska and have been fished commercially since a salting operation was initiated during the

1880's. Most of the catch from the 1890's to the mid-1960's was used to supply herring for reduction to meal and oil. Presently, these stocks support two distinct commercial fisheries, a food and bait herring fishery which occurs during the winter months, and a sac roe herring fishery which occurs in the spring spawning season. Purse seine fishing gear dominates the food and bait fishery while purse seine and gillnet gear harvest sac roe herring. Individual stocks are managed so that they are exposed to only one of these two major fisheries. Herring pounds account for only a small portion of the food and bait harvest. A summary of the total Southeast Alaska herring catch from 1900 to the present is presented in Table 43.

Permits for both the gillnet and seine sac roe fisheries are included under the limited entry system. A total of 74 permanent and 60 interim use gillnet permits and 42 permanent and 8 interim use purse seine permits were issued for the 1983/84 season. Entry into the winter seine fishery is not restricted and 27 permits were issued for the 1984 fishery. A total of 6 herring bait pound permits were issued in 1984.

Historically, local residents have harvested quantities of herring and herring eggs on kelp for subsistence use. Compared to the commercial harvests, the amounts taken are minor. Recently, there has been more interest in the personal use fishery as commercial fishermen are harvesting more and more of their own bait herring. The personal use fishery is largely unregulated; as a result the accuracy of harvest figures is questionable.

The management strategy for the southeastern Alaska herring fisheries is based upon the determination of the abundance of good quality herring available on a stock basis and allowing a portion of the stock to be harvested if the population size meets minimum threshold levels. The successful accomplishment of this management approach is dependent upon the determination of the size of the herring populations, the age and growth characteristics of these populations, and monitoring spawning success on a stock by stock basis. The determination of stock size is based on biomass estimates derived from hydroacoustic and spawning ground surveys. Age and growth information is obtained by sampling the commercial catch and from trawling surveys conducted in conjunction with hydroacoustic surveys from State vessels.

The allowable harvest is based on a graduated scale that allows for higher harvest rates as the herring population increases relative to the threshold level. The scale provides for a uniform method for establishing harvest levels for each herring fishery. The approach allows for an annual harvest rate of between 10-20% of the mature herring in excess of established spawning threshold levels. When the estimate of the mature stock is at the threshold level a 10% harvest is allowed. The harvest rate increases 2% for every time the estimated spawning biomass increases by an amount equal to the threshold level. The harvest rate reaches a maximum of 20% when the population is six times the threshold.

The 1983/84 seasonal herring catch totaled approximately 18 million pounds (see Table 43). This included a catch of 1.2 million pounds (620 tons) of winter bait herring and 16.8 million pounds (8,400 tons) of sac roe herring.

1983/84 Winter Food and Bait Fishery

The 1983-84 season's winter bait herring fishery catch of 620 tons was the lowest bait harvest recorded during the past 13 years and considerably less than the 10 year average of 3,320 tons (see Table 44). This low harvest was primarily due to a lack of fishing effort resulting from a reduced demand for food and bait herring this season. Two distinct stocks were identified as having harvestable quantities of herring in the 1983-84 season. These areas, Tenakee Inlet and Meares Passage were opened on January 15, 1984 at 12:00 noon. The guideline harvest level established by hydroacoustics surveys for Tenakee Inlet and Meares Passage was 850 and 200 tons respectively.

Both areas remained open throughout the season which closed by regulation on February 28. Eight boats participated in the Tenakee Inlet fishery and harvested 619 tons of herring or 231 tons short of the allowable catch. No effort or catch was reported from Meares Passage.

No effort occurred in the Yakutat area during the 1983-84 season. This separate registration area opened on October 1, 1983. Since the early 1970's a commercial herring harvest has occurred there only twice. This stock is considered separate from other Southeastern Alaska stocks. A preliminary 200 ton harvest ceiling was established for the area, based on limited spawning ground information.

1983/84 Herring Pound Operation

There are two types of herring pound fisheries in Southeast Alaska: fresh bait pounds and tray pack bait pounds. The tray pack pound fishery was created in 1979. The Board of Fisheries has allocated a harvest of 100 tons from each district for tray pack pounds. This past season no processors participated in the tray pack pound fishery.

The fresh bait pounds are allowed in five areas in the region including Tee Harbor, Indian Cove, Farragut Bay, Scow Bay and Sitka Sound. Fishing was only allowed in Scow Bay, Farragut Bay and Sitka Sound in 1983. Tee Harbor and Indian Cove remained closed because of low population levels of herring found in the Lower Lynn Canal-Stephens Passage area. The harvest from Scow Bay, Farragut Bay and Sitka Sound amounted to 2.5, 11.5 and 35 tons respectively.

1984 Sac Roe Fishery

A total of seven sac roe herring fishing areas were specified by regulation for 1984. These included two exclusive purse seine (Sitka Sound and Lynn Canal) and five exclusive gillnet areas (Kah Shakes, Seymour Canal, Kasaan Bay, Three Mile Arm and Hoonah Sound. The 1984 harvest amounted to 8,411 tons, down slightly from the record harvest reported in 1983 (see Table 45). Harvest occurred in the Sitka Sound purse seine area and the Kah Shakes and Seymour Canal gillnet areas. Surveys during the winter and spring failed to locate the minimum threshold levels for other designated sac roe fishing areas.

1984 Sitka Sound Purse Seine Herring Roe Fishery

The Sitka Sound herring roe fishery occurs in the waters of Section 13-B north of the latitude of Goddard Hot Springs and is an exclusive purse seine fishing area. The threshold level for this area is 15 million pounds (7,500 tons). The 1984 pre-season guideline harvest level was set at 5,000 tons. This was based on a 16.14% harvest rate of the 1983 spawning population of 61.08 million pounds of herring determined from herring spawn deposition diving surveys.

Traditional herring wintering areas were surveyed in mid-November and again in early February. The high acoustical estimate from these surveys was 25 million pounds, indicating that a major portion of the stock was, as in recent years, not available in the traditional wintering grounds. Population age structure analysis, obtained from trawl samples, demonstrated that the stock was composed of predominately 4 year old fish.

Based upon a major buildup of herring in normal spawning areas and the presence of spawn, the fishery was placed on two hour notice effective 11:00 p.m., March 22. A total of three fishing periods were allowed. The initial open period extended from 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. on March 26 in Redoubt Bay. Fishing was very slow and a catch of less than 200 tons was reported. Good concentrations of herring were observed in Redoubt Bay and active spawning was occurring prior to the opening, however, the herring apparently moved.

Increased spawning activity in the northern portion of the area prompted the second open period, in the vicinity of Halibut Point (from Cascade Creek north to Harbor Point), on March 27. The fishing period extended from 12:00 noon through 2:30 p.m. and the harvest totaled approximately 2,800 tons. The best fishing occurred near Halibut Point.

The third open period began at 11:00 p.m. on March 27, the open area extended from Halibut Point north to the latitude of Big Gavanski Island light. Approximately 2,000 tons of herring were needed to reach the established harvest level. The fishery went very slow. To increase the harvest rate the open area was expanded to include portions of Katlian Bay west of 135°21" west longitude. The fishery continued to go slow, the

season closure was announced for 5:40 p.m. when the current catch trend indicated the desirable harvest level would be obtained. However, due primarily to unexpected late fishing success the catch exceeded the expected level by approximately 600 tons. The seasonal catch totaled 5,711 tons of herring.

1984 Kah Shakes Gillnet Herring Roe Fishery

The Kah Shakes herring roe set gillnet fishery occurs in those portions of Section 1-F between Point Sykes and Foggy Point to a distance of two nautical miles from the shore. The spawning threshold level for the area is currently established at 10 million pounds (5,000 tons).

The 1984 desired harvest level was based upon the spawn deposition surveys accomplished subsequent to the 1983 fishery. These surveys indicated that approximately 30 million pounds of herring spawned in the area in 1983. That allowed for a 1984 harvest rate of 14.0% which translates into a guideline harvest of 2,100 tons of herring.

Aerial surveys of the Kah Shakes area began during the first week of March. No herring were observed in the area until the fishery monitoring vessel R/V Sundance, arrived in the area on March 15. This fishery was placed on a two hour notice effective at 8:00 p.m., March 21. This action was taken prior to observing large concentrations of herring due to poor weather which made both aerial and skiff survey nearly impossible and early spawning activity being observed for other herring stocks and particularly at Craig and Sitka. The first herring spawn was observed on March 27. Herring activity increased quickly in the area after this.

The fishery was open at 5:00 p.m., March 29 in the waters of Section 1-F within two nautical miles of the shore between Point Sykes and Foggy Point and closed at 2:30 p.m., March 31. With the four hour grace period allowed by regulation nets were allowed to be in the water for an additional four hours through 6:30 p.m. The catch totaled approximately 2,182 tons of herring.

1984 Seymour Canal Herring Roe Fishery

The Seymour Canal herring roe fishery occurs in Section 11-D and has a threshold level of 600 tons. The announced harvest level for 1984 season was 375 tons, a 10.4 percent harvest rate of the 1983 spawning stock estimated to be 7.2 million pounds. The spawning stock estimate was based on spawn deposition herring surveys.

The fishery was placed on a two hour notice effective at 6:00 a.m., April 20. The open fishing period extended from 4:00 a.m. through 11:45 a.m., April 26. The open area was restricted to within one nautical mile of the shore of the Glass Peninsula south of the southern tip of Sore Finger Cove and north of the District 10 boundary. A 50 fathom maximum length restriction for gillnets and a two hour grace period were established by

emergency order. This was done to maintain better control of the harvest considering the low harvest goal and high fishing effort. Despite these efforts, the season harvest of approximately 518 tons exceeded the desired harvest level.

GROUNDFISH FISHERIES

Southeast Alaska's primary groundfish fisheries include sablefish, rockfish, starry flounder and Pacific cod. Sablefish, by regulation, are fished with longline and pot gear in state waters of Southeastern and primarily with longline in the FCZ. Rockfish are taken by longline and jigging machine and starring flounder are taken by trawl gear. Besides the target fisheries, rockfish, Pacific cod, and lingcod are landed incidental to the salmon troll and halibut longline fisheries. Several species of sole are also landed incidental to the flounder trawl fishery. Pollock trawl fisheries which averaged nearly 1 million pounds from 1979-1980 have been minimal since 1981 due to lack of a local market. No landings were reported in 1983 or 1984. Flounder trawl fisheries continued on a reduced level with a slight increase in effort during the 1983-84 season. Most trawl caught fish were delivered to ports outside the state during the first part of the year, but local markets dominated the fall landings.

Virtually all Pacific cod and starry flounder have been harvested in state waters. Sablefish landings from state waters have varied from 98% of the total region catch in 1973 to 31% in 1982 and 25% in 1983 and 1984. The reduction in percentage of catch in state waters is due to expansion of effort in the FCZ since the foreign longliners withdrew from the area in mid-1978. The commercial harvest since 1967 for major groundfish species are presented in Table 46. The 1984 catch of groundfish totaled approximately 9.6 million pounds.

Management of the Southeast Alaska commercial groundfish fisheries is accomplished on a regional level. The management is headed by a Fisheries Biologist III stationed in Petersburg.

Sablefish

Southeastern Alaska has historically been separated into inside and outside sablefish management areas with the division at the district boundaries across the major straits. Sablefish fishing is restricted to longline and pot gear in all state waters of the Southeastern area although some incidental troll landings of sablefish do occur. In addition, state waters between Cape Addington and Cape Spencer are restricted to longline gear only. Longline gear continued to dominate the fishery in 1984, with virtually all landings taken by that gear type (see Table 47).

Region I domestic sablefish landings totaled 7.1 million pounds dressed weight which converts to 11.3 million pounds round weight. This is the highest harvest on record, over twice the average in recent years. The catch by major area is shown in Table 48. Effort increased from 109 vessels in 1983 to 153 in 1984.

The outside area, including adjacent state waters and the Eastern Yakutat area, was closed on June 29 by joint State-Federal action. Because of problems defining the management line between the Southeast and Eastern Yakutat management areas, the two areas were managed together for the second consecutive year. The outside closure was extended to include all offshore waters east of 140 W. longitude. The closure was announced when the catch from the combined area was anticipated to reach 2,570 mt (3.9 million pounds dressed weight). The actual catch exceeded 4.9 million pounds due to an unanticipated increase in effort toward the end of the season and late reporting of earlier landings.

Effort increased substantially in the Western Yakutat area (140 W. long. to 147 W. long.) during 1984. The greatest concentration of effort occurred after the June 29 closure of the Southeastern and Eastern Yakutat areas. Landings from Western Yakutat were made in Southeastern, Yakutat, Cordova, Valdez, Seward, Homer, Kodiak and to out-of-state ports, making accurate and timely tracking of catch difficult. The Western Yakutat management area includes portions of ADF&G Regions I and II. The Western Yakutat domestic allowable harvest of 1,860 mt, 4.1 million pounds round weight, was taken by September 1 and the area was closed to domestic sablefish fishing for the first time. Approximately 450 mt (990,000 pounds) is reported from the Region I portion of the area.

Due to a regulatory discrepancy between the State and Federal Governments, the District 9 portion of Chatham Strait, seaward of three miles from shore, was open to sablefish fishing January 1. A total of 11 vessels landed nearly 165,000 pounds dressed weight between January 1 and March 3 when the area was closed by Emergency Rule.

The regular season opened by regulation on September 1. Because of an anticipated high level of effort, the initial opening was announced for five days. A total of 67 vessels fished, landing 1.19 million pounds dressed weight during the five day period. The upper end of the guideline harvest level was exceeded by nearly 300,000 pounds. Total northern area catch for 1984 was nearly 1.4 million pounds dressed weight which is the highest since a quota was initiated in 1972.

Catch in the southern inside areas of Southeastern reached nearly 230,000 pounds in 1984, nearly twice the 1983 level. Landings from the Dixon Entrance portion of the southern area totaled 26,500 pounds. Low catch per hook values and small fish were again observed from this fishery. Less than 40% of fish landed were in the large size category. As a result of these observations the total area including Dixon Entrance was closed by Emergency Order at noon July 31.

Rockfish

Rockfish are fished as target species along the outer coast of Southeastern Alaska. Areas of concentration include the outer coast of Kruzof and Baranof Islands near Sitka, the lower Prince of Wales and Dahl Island area, lower Clarence Strait, and lower Sumner Strait. In addition, rockfish are landed throughout the region incidental to longline fisheries for halibut, sablefish and troll fisheries for salmon. Fishable depths extend beyond the territorial sea and it is estimated that over 50% of the rockfish harvest in the Sitka area occur in the FCZ. Landing of rockfish totaled approximately 1.8 million pounds in 1984, nearly twice the 1983 catch. The fishery has rapidly expanding and is expected to continue to expand as new markets are developed.

Over 180 vessels targeted on rockfish during 1984. The majority, 99 vessels, operated out of Sitka; followed by Ketchikan with 71. Other vessels operated out of Petersburg, Wrangell, Juneau, Pelican and Craig. Longliners dominated the gear group as in the past three years followed by mechanical jig, troll and trawl gear. Preliminary landing statistics indicate that longliners brought in over 98% of the total landings in 1984. Several attempts were made to establish a trawl fishery for slope rockfish. This was largely unsuccessful and documented landings total less than 100,000 pounds during the year.

There are three distinct groups of rockfish harvested in the region. The nearshore demersal, or on-bottom group, is the one most heavily harvested at this time and species within that group comprise nearly 95% of the total landings. The other two groups, the nearshore pelagic (off bottom) and the deeper water slope groups, are harvested in limited amounts incidental to fisheries for other species.

Two separate genera of rockfish are included. The deepwater Sebastolobus species or thornyheads made up only 2.2% of the 1984 landings. Within the Sebastes complex, yelloweye and quillback rockfish were the dominant species.

Pacific Ocean perch are still considered to be severely depressed in the Eastern Gulf and contributed less than 1% of the 1984 harvest.

March, April and May were the peak months of harvest, with the remaining months relatively steady at lower levels. District 13 along the outer coast of Baranof and Chichagof Islands accounted for 71% of the harvest.

Trawl

Trawl fisheries which have targeted on pollock, flatfish and Pacific cod in past years were generally limited to flatfish during 1984, with only three known attempts to catch offshore rockfish. Most of the flatfish

fishery occurred in District 8 followed by Districts 9, 10, 11, 13 and 6, in order of importance.

Region I trawl fisheries are managed under the terms of a special permit issued by staff biologists under authority of the Commissioner. All permits are cleared with the Regional Groundfish Biologist to maintain consistency. The permit specifies areas of harvest, gear restrictions, and reporting requirements. They are issued with a 30 day limit, renewable upon completion and return of Department furnished log books.

Starry flounder was again the dominant species and accounted for over 99% of the 461,000 pounds landed during the 1983-84 season. The catch was divided between the fall and winter fishery with 318,000 pounds landed in 1983 and the remaining 142,400 landed during the winter of 1984.

One significant change during 1984 was the establishment of local markets in Wrangell and Petersburg during the fall of 1984. Local landings in excess of 200,000 pounds are expected to occur prior to the end of the year with virtually all of the harvest from Districts 6 and 8.

Nearly 50,000 pounds of other species were landed by trawl vessels during 1984. These included sculpins, skates, and other flatfish that were sold as crab bait.

Pacific Cod

Pacific cod are harvested incidental to troll, longline and trawl fisheries for other species throughout the region. Target fisheries using sunken gillnets were eliminated by regulation in 1983.

Pacific cod catch during 1984 totaled 76,300 pounds. The is above the 41,000 pounds landed in 1983 but considerable below the 105,000 pounds landed in 1982.

Although some target effort occurs, the bulk of the catch is considered incidental to other fisheries including halibut, rockfish longline, and salmon toll fisheries. It is assumed that discard and personal bait use exceeds the reported catch for this species. No attempt is made to determine the number of vessels that land cod.

Lingcod

Lingcod are not considered a primary target species in the region and are harvested incidental to longline and troll fisheries for other species. Lingcod landings for 1984 totaled nearly 175,000 pounds dressed weight, the highest recorded. The catch was split 60% to 40% between longline and troll gear. There appears to be three factors influencing the increased catch: 1) an increase in price and market demand; 2) an increase in the

rockfish longline fisheries which landed 60% of the catch; and, 3) an apparent increase in lingcod abundance after a low cycle.

SHELLFISH FISHERIES

The Southeast region consists of one shellfish statistical area - Area A. Most of the shellfish harvesting is accomplished in state waters; however, some of the fisheries extend into the 3-200 mile Federal Fisheries Conservation Zone (FCZ).

Distinct fisheries exist for king, Tanner and Dungeness crab, shrimp, abalone, scallops and other miscellaneous species. The various fisheries will be discussed separately. Management of the Southeastern Alaska commercial shellfish fisheries is accomplished on a regional level. The management program is headed by a Fisheries Biologist III stationed in Petersburg.

King Crab Fishery

The Region I commercial king crab fisheries exploits red, brown and blue crab primarily in the northern portions of Southeast Alaska. The primary fishery has historically been for red king crab, however, brown king crab has dominated the harvest in recent years. The 1984/85 seasonal king crab harvest totaled approximately 1.1 million pounds (Table 49).

Blue king crab are generally harvested incidentally to red king crab in Districts 11, 14 and 15. Major red king crab fishing grounds are located in protected bays, inlets and adjacent shorelines in the vicinity of Frederick Sound, Stephens Passage, Seymour Canal, Icy Strait and Peril Strait in depths less than 150 fathoms.

Brown king crab are harvested from waters of the more exposed straits and sounds, generally at depths greater than 100 fathoms. Important fishing grounds are located at the confluence of Icy Strait-Lynn Canal-Chatham Strait and Stephens Passage-Frederick Sound. Both standard side-loading king crab pots and top-loading tanner crab pots are utilized in the fishery.

1984/85 Red and Blue King Crab

The seasonal guideline harvest levels from red king crab have been based on the results of an annual red king crab pot survey since the 1979/80 survey. Based upon the declining stock indicated by the survey, a commercial harvest in the low end of the established guideline harvest range of 300,000 to 600,000 pounds was announced for the 1984/85 season.

Based upon the high expected effort levels, a season of seven days from, October 10-17, duration was allowed in the Southeastern Alaska portions of the region. The blue king crab season was open in all areas during the red king crab season. In addition to this, the blue king crab season remained open for exploratory fishing, in selected areas of known concentration until the closure of the first portion of the brown king crab season. This extended the season for blue king crab until November 14.

Eighty-four vessels participated in the red and blue king crab fishery during the 1984/85 season, with a resulting harvest of 249,046 pounds of crab. Of this total, 246,032 pounds were red king crab and 3,014 pounds were blue king crab, including the exploratory blue king crab harvest during November. Most of the harvest occurred in District 10 and 14 (see Table 50). The harvest by month is shown in Table 51.

Dockside sampling data indicated that almost 55 percent of the harvest was comprised of recruit crab, another 23 percent were crab which entered the fishery during 1983, 13 percent were crab which entered the fishery during 1982 or earlier (Table 32). Approximately 24 percent of all crab harvested were anexuviants (skipmolts).

1984/85 Brown King Crab

The Statistical Area A brown king crab resources were managed as a developmental fishery during the 1984/85 fishing season. For the third consecutive season, the resources were separated into traditional and exploratory stocks based on historical exploitation patterns. Fishing in the traditional fishing areas was managed to maintain the catch within the established guideline harvest range of 200,000 to 500,000 pounds. No seasonal guideline harvest range was established for the exploratory fishing areas as these areas are open to allow an assessment of available resources. The traditional fishing areas for the 1984/85 season were as follows:

1. District 6 north of the latitude of Point Alexander
2. District 8
3. District 9 those waters of Frederick Sound east of a line from Point Gardner to Kingsmill Point Light
4. District 10
5. District 11
6. District 12
7. District 13-C
8. District 14
9. District 15

All other portions of the statistical area were considered as exploratory fishing areas. The overall management approach is to place the exploratory areas into traditional status as the areas are developed.

The 1984/85 brown king crab fishery was open in the traditional areas from October 10 - November 14, 1984 and from February 10 - March 10, 1985. Two

seasons were specified by regulation to split the seasonal allowable harvest between the red king crab and Tanner crab fishing periods. The exploratory fishery was open from October 10, 1984 to January 24, 1985 and from February 10 to October 31, 1985.

Landings of brown king crab totaled approximately 850,000 pounds during the 1984/85 fishing season (Tables 49, 53 and 54). A majority of the harvest, approximately 690,000 pounds was taken in the traditional fishing areas. As usual a vast majority of the harvest occurred in the northern portion of Southeast Alaska. The most productive areas were Districts 9, 10 and 12 (see Table 53). Dockside sampling of the commercial catch (Table 55) indicated a decline in the average carapace width of the crab sampled.

Tanner Crab Fishery

The Statistical Area A commercial fishery for Tanner crab, occurs in two geographically distinct fishing areas, Southeastern Alaska and Yakutat. Different fishing seasons and guideline harvest levels exist for each area.

The Yakutat fishing area encompasses the exposed waters north and west of Cape Fairweather along the coast to Cape Suckling and has historically attracted a fleet of larger vessels with live tanking capabilities using predominately modified king crab pots. Many of these vessels participate in other Alaskan shellfish fisheries.

The Southeastern Alaska fishing area consists of the relatively protected waters south and east of Cape Fairweather. This fishery supports a fleet of small vessels with live tanking possibilities utilizing primarily stocking type gears. Most participating vessels use this fishery as a secondary income source, with other finfish fisheries providing the primary income source.

Historical Statistical Area A Tanner crab landings are shown in Table 56. Although Tanner crab landings were reported in the Southeastern area in the early 1960's it was not until the early 1970's that intensive fisheries were conducted in either the Southeastern or Yakutat areas. Statistical Area A Tanner crab landings totaled approximately 1.6 million pounds during the 1983/84 fishing season.

1983/84 Southeast Alaska Tanner Crab

The 1983/84 Tanner crab season in Southeastern Alaska was open from February 10 to March 18, 1984. The seasonal harvest totaled approximately 1.6 million pounds. The number of boats participating in the fishery was 99, the highest ever reported. The harvest was divided between February and March (see Table 57) and distributed more evenly among the various fishing districts than during the previous season (see Table 58). A

majority of the harvest occurred in the northern portion of Southeastern Alaska in Districts 10, 11, 14 and 15, the historical good production areas.

Catch sampling conducted in the Southeastern Alaska Tanner crab fishery since the late 1960s has demonstrated that the fishery has become increasingly dependent on recruit size crab (see Table 59). This trend continued during the recent season, with about 93 percent of the crab sampled under 166mm in width, the generally accepted range for recruit Tanner crab. In contrast, at the inception of the modern intensive fishery in 1968/69, recruit crab comprised about 62 percent of the harvest. The size frequency information generally suggests that the fishery currently operates on recruit crab and any fluctuation in the success of a given year-class of crab will be reflected in the fishery.

1983/84 Yakutat Tanner Crab

The 1983/84 Yakutat harvest totaled 11,142 pounds during an open fishing season that extended from February 10 through May 1984, as specified as the general fishing season by regulation (Tables 60 and 61). This represents the lowest catch since records by area were started in 1972/73. Only a few vessels participated in the fishery. The major reason for the low catches is probably a result of the failure of several consecutive year classes to significantly recruit into the local stocks. The lack of a size limit prior to 1976 may also have contributed to the currently depressed stock condition.

Dungeness Crab Fishery

Two distinct Dungeness crab fisheries occur within the boundaries of Statistical Area A, corresponding to the Southeast Alaska and Yakutat portions of the Region. The 1984/85 seasonal harvest from both areas totaled approximately 2.6 million pounds (see Table 62). It was a decline in the harvest level realized on the most recent three years.

1984/85 Southeastern Alaska Dungeness Crab

Dungeness crab are harvested in District 1 through 16 in bay areas with mud or sand bottoms, generally at depths less than 15 fathoms. Since 1960, the harvests have averaged about 1.45 million pounds when annual (1960 to 1968) and seasonal (1969/70 to present) data are combined. The 1984/85 Southeast Alaska Dungeness crab fishery resulted in a harvest of approximately 1,492,000 pounds.

The open fishing season extended from July 1, 1984 through February 28, 1985, the complete season as specified in the established regulation. Most of the harvest occurred the summer portion of the season, as in recent years (see Table 63). Major harvest areas were in Districts 5, 6,

8, 9 and 14 (see Table 64). A summary of the dockside sampling results of the commercial catch is shown in Table 65.

1984/85 Yakutat Area Dungeness Crab

The dungeness fishery in the Yakutat area occurs primarily along the exposed outer coastline. Numerous river mouths and associated sand spits provide good habitat for dungeness crab. Fishermen generally fish at depths from 4 to 15 fathoms in this area. Averaging the historic catch data from 1960 through the present indicates this fishery produced an annual harvest of approximately 1.54 million pounds.

Forty-one vessels registered for the 1984/85 season. This represented a significant decrease from the 54 vessels which registered in 1983/84. Superexclusive registration requirements for the Yakutat Subdistrict, first initiated this season, probably accounts for some of this decrease.

The 1984/85 seasonal catch totaled approximately 760,000 pounds of crab. Over half the season catch was landed in the opening month of May and catches rapidly declined through July 15, the closing date of the season (see Tables 64 and 66). The catch patterns for the past three seasons have been similar, possibly indicating that available crab can be harvested in as little as two months when stocks are declining or at low levels.

The season was closed by emergency order on July 15, for two reasons. Onboard sampling indicated lack of significant recruitment while the average catches declined to about one legal crab per pot after multiple day soaks. At the time of the closure, about a dozen vessels remained actively fishing in the Yakutat subdistrict.

Dungeness crab measured at dockside averaged 7.5 inches in carapace width. This is a decrease in average width from 7.63 inches in 1983/84 (Table 65).

Shrimp Fishery

Shrimp are commercially harvested in Statistical Area A by beam trawls, otter trawls and pots. The harvest of shrimp totaled approximately 1.6 million pounds during the 1984/85 season (Table 64).

1984/85 Shrimp Beam Trawl Fishery

The Southeast Alaska shrimp beam trawl fishery began in 1915 when processing was initiated in District 10 (Thomas Basin). It is the oldest shrimp fishery in Alaska. Historically, the fishery has been centered in Districts 6, 7, 8 and 10 in the immediate vicinity of Petersburg and Wrangell. Regulation prohibits the use of otter trawls in the traditional

beam trawling areas in Districts 6, 8 and 10. The established season, for the major fishing areas in Districts 6, 7, 8 and 10, is from May 1 through February 14. Seasonal guideline harvest levels are specified by regulation in Districts 6, 7, 8 and 10. Despite the 12-month open season and no guideline harvest levels, only limited quantities of shrimp are harvested outside of the traditional areas. The fishing targets primarily on pink shrimp with lesser quantities of sidestripe, coverstripe, humpy and spot prawn being landed.

The 1984/85 beam trawl harvest totaled approximately 1.2 million pounds of shrimp (see Table 67-69). Most of the harvest occurred during the summer months from May through September as in recent years (Table 68). Most of the harvest occurred in District 6 and 8 (Table 69). The open fishing season in all areas, except District 8, extended from May 1, 1984 through February 10, 1985, the season published in the regulation booklet.

The District 8 fishery was closed in October 24, 1986 as the harvest exceeded the upper end of the established guideline harvest level. However the season was reopened on November 16, 1984 and remained open through February 14, 1985, to allow an experimental fishery for harvesting sidestripe shrimp. During the November to February period approximately 33,000 pounds of shrimp were harvested. This harvest included almost 4,000 pounds of sidestripe shrimp. Trawling locations, existing knowledge, and existing gear appear to inhibit the development of a targeted sidestripe shrimp fishery in District 8, during the winter months.

1984 Shrimp Pot Fishery

The pot shrimp fishery targets on the spot prawn. Until recent years, harvest and effort had been erratic. Participation in this fishery has been as a supplemental income source for most vessels in the off season. Product is sold over the dock to private individuals, restaurants, or other markets without passing through the system of processors established for salmon, halibut, etc. In most cases, only "tails" are sold. Since 1978 effort and harvest have started to steadily increase.

Management is limited to collecting fish ticket information and identifying known fishing areas. Very little research has been conducted on the distribution and abundance of spot prawns in Southeast Alaska and Yakutat.

Regulations in the shrimp pot fishery include a limit of 150 pots per vessel in District 1 through 15, and specifications that pots should be secured with bait removed and doors open if unattended for longer than a two-week period. Regulations adopted at the spring 1984 Shellfish Meeting established a new fishing season of October 1 through February 28, and May 1 through September 30 for Districts 1 through 8; and January 1 through December 31 for Districts 9 through 16 and Yakutat. Guideline harvest levels (GHL) of 125,000 pounds were established for Districts 1, 2, 3 and 7 in total, and 55,000 pounds for Districts 4, 5, 6 and 8. No season GHL was established for the remaining districts.

Shrimp landing by pot gear totaled approximately 256,000 pounds in calendar year 1984, continuing the recent year trend for increased production levels (see Table 67, 70 and 71). Most of the harvest occurred in Districts 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, as in recent years (Table 70). The pot fishery in Districts 1, 2, 3 and 7 was closed on June 30 and reopened on October 1 to comply with new season regulations. As a result of this closure the harvest during the summer months was lower than in recent years (Table 71). The fishery in all other areas was open for the entire calendar year.

1984/85 Shrimp Otter Trawl Fishery

The first significant otter trawl landings for shrimp were reported during the 1975/76 season. Locations producing significant harvests include Yakutat Bay, Lituya Bay, Glacier Bay and Icy Bay. The most significant fishery occurred in Yakutat Bay during the 1980/81 season when approximately 1.8 million pounds were harvested.

Otter trawl fisheries in most portions of Statistical Area A are managed through monitoring harvest information. In Yakutat Bay shrimp assessment surveys are conducted, a season of June 21 through February 14 is established, and a maximum monthly harvest of 30,000 pounds is established.

Fishing effort was not present in Yakutat Bay last season, and the shrimp assessment survey indicated a stable population of approximately 2.2 million pounds of predominantly pink shrimp. Fishing effort in Icy Bay resulted in a harvest of about 97,000 pounds this past season and represented the entire regional otter trawl catch (Table 67).

1984/85 Abalone Fishery

The Alaskan abalone fishery exploits the pinto or northern abalone, which inhabits rocky areas influenced by ocean swells and are generally found at depths less than 50 feet. Commercially significant beds occur in Districts 3, 4 and 13 along the outer coastal areas. The commercial fishery utilizes SCUBA or hooka gear and most of the harvest occurs at subtidal levels. Fishing success is variable depending upon weather, substrate, vegetative growth, visibility, diver experience, abalone abundance and other factors.

From 1964 through 1976 harvests of Alaska abalone were variable (Table 72). In 1977 a number of factors improved the feasibility of commercial utilization of this resource. These factors included a reduced supply of abalone products on the work market; acceptance of the pinto abalone in the Japanese market; favorable monetary exchange rates for the U.S. dollar in Japan; and relaxed Alaskan harvest regulations. Effort began to increase in 1977 and resulted in higher harvests (Tables 72 and 73).

The 1984/85 seasonal abalone harvest totaled approximately 68,000 pounds (Tables 72 and 73). The harvest was lower than in recent years, as the seasonal guideline harvest level has been decreased in response to declining populations. A summary of dockside sampling information is shown in Table 74. The season was split by regulation into fall and spring fishing periods, with 50% of the seasonal guideline harvest level allotted for each period. Separate guideline harvest ranges are specified by regulation for District 13 (14,000 to 17,500 pounds) and all other areas (86,000 to 107,500 pounds). Approximately 33,000 pounds was accounted for during the fall fishing period and 35,000 pounds during the spring period.

The fall fishing period extended from November through December 18, 1984 in District 13 and from October 1-24, 1985 for all other areas. A fixed fishing season was announced for all areas other than District 13. The duration of the period was based on recent year catch rates. This approach was taken because of the lack of timely harvest information for inseason management. For District 13, the availability of more timely harvest information, enabled inseason monitoring to determine a closure date.

The spring fishing period extended from March 1 to May 15 in all areas. As the landings were less than expected during the fall period, no set season was announced for the spring period. The closure on May 15 was announced to ensure that harvesting was not allowed during the spawning season.

1984 Miscellaneous Shellfish Species

Miscellaneous species harvested in Statistical Area A include: weathervane scallops, geoducks, octopus, sea cucumbers, sea urchins, squid, razor clams, sea snails and coral (Tables 75 & 76).

Management objectives are confined to collecting, editing and maintaining records of harvests utilizing the fish ticket system, and maintaining records of effort through the miscellaneous species registration/permit system. Permits may specify additional harvest restrictions and reporting requirements.

Productive scallop beds are located in the Yakutat Area, in offshore waters. The management strategy employed in this fishery is to provide stock reproductive viability by utilizing minimum ring diameters of 4 inches in the construction of scallop dredges. During 1984 two vessels made 15 landings for a total of approximately 74,000 pounds of scallop meats.

Interest in the commercial utilization of geoduck continued. In 1984, 1,066 pounds were landed for bait (see Table 76). Estimates of the

biomass in the three beds surveyed in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation in 1983 were approximately 3 million pounds.

Numerous permits were issued for both green and purple sea urchins during 1984. While the total harvest of 61,650 pounds was significant (Table 76), it was less than the permittees had originally anticipated. Most of the harvest occurred during the winter months, after the abalone season. Harvesting was accomplished by divers utilizing rakes or hand-picking.

SUBSISTENCE FISHERIES

The magnitude of the subsistence harvest of fisheries resources in the Southeastern Alaska Region is not significant when compared to the overall commercial catch. Various species of finfish and shellfish are harvested throughout the region for subsistence purposes, however, harvest information is generally available only for salmon. A subsistence fishing permit is required for salmon and herring roe in kelp, and the catch information is obtained from permits returned.

Salmon Subsistence Fishery

By regulation the subsistence taking of king and coho salmon is not allowed in the Southeastern area, except for chinook and coho in the Chilkat River adjacent to the Klukwan Reserve, and coho salmon in Mitchell Bay near Angoon. All salmon species can be taken in the Yakutat area. Red salmon dominate the catch due to demand for high quality fish, even through pinks and chums are much more available. During 1984 a total of 2,996 subsistence salmon fishing permits were issued in the Southeastern Alaska portion of Region I (Table 77). The reported catch of approximately 25,000 salmon was comprised predominately of sockeye salmon. The number of permits issued and reported harvest by area is shown on Table 78. In the Yakutat area, reported harvest was 1,695 salmon (Table 79 and 80).

During the 1984 season, subsistence fishing permits were issued to harvest coho salmon returning to the State-operated Crystal Lake Hatchery in Petersburg and regional aquaculture association returns to Earl Wess Cove near Wrangell and Salmon Creek along the Juneau road system. This harvesting was authorized by emergency orders issued by the department.

Herring Spawn on Kelp Subsistence Fishery

A subsistence permit for harvesting herring spawn in kelp has been required in Southeast Alaska since 1967. The requirement has only been

applied for harvesting herring roe on macrocystis kelp. Virtually all permits are issued out of the Ketchikan and Sitka area offices. During 1983, a total of 325 permits were issued and the reported harvest was approximately 6,369 pounds (Table 81).

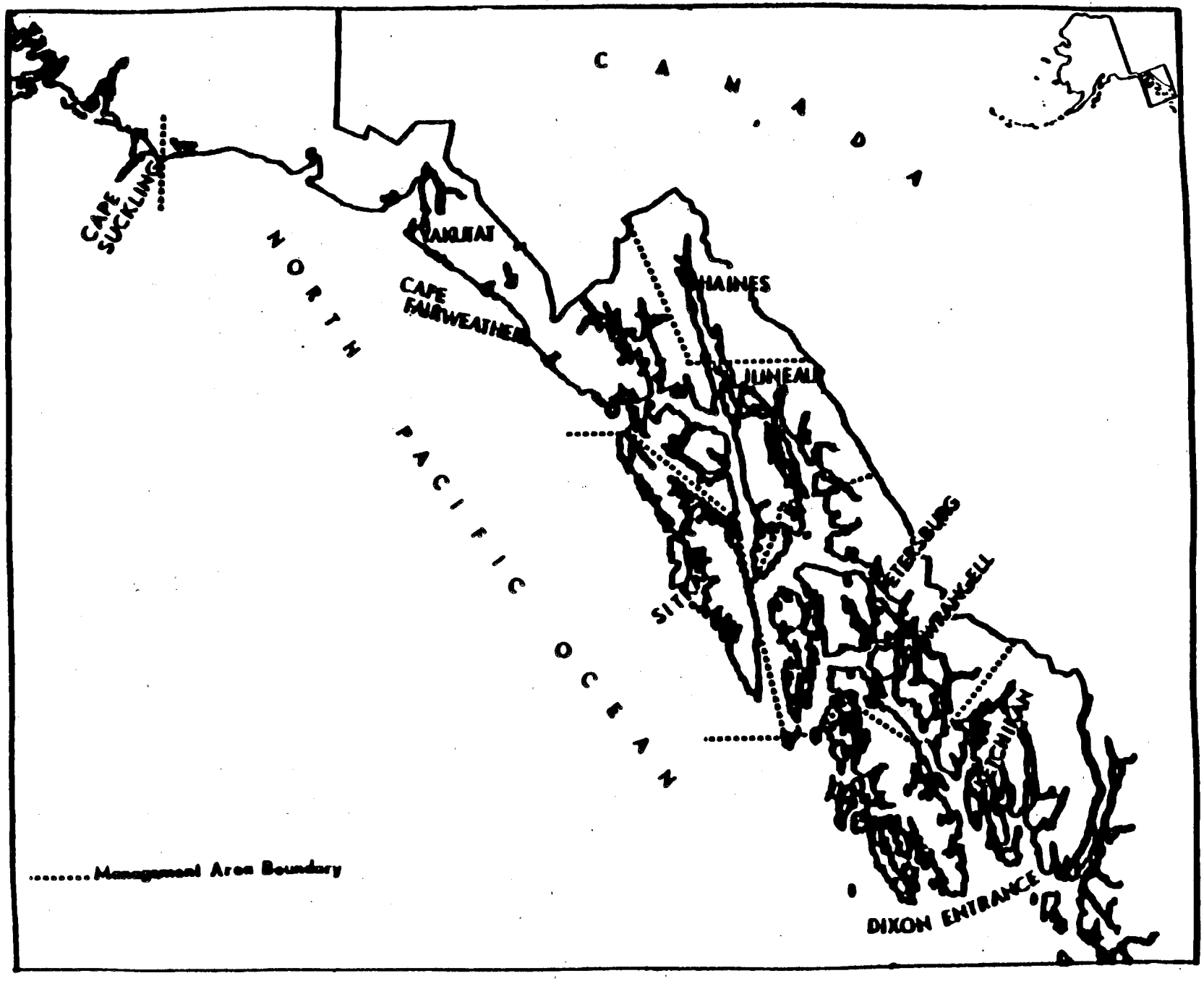


Figure 1. Map of Region I, (Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat) Showing Management Area Boundaries.

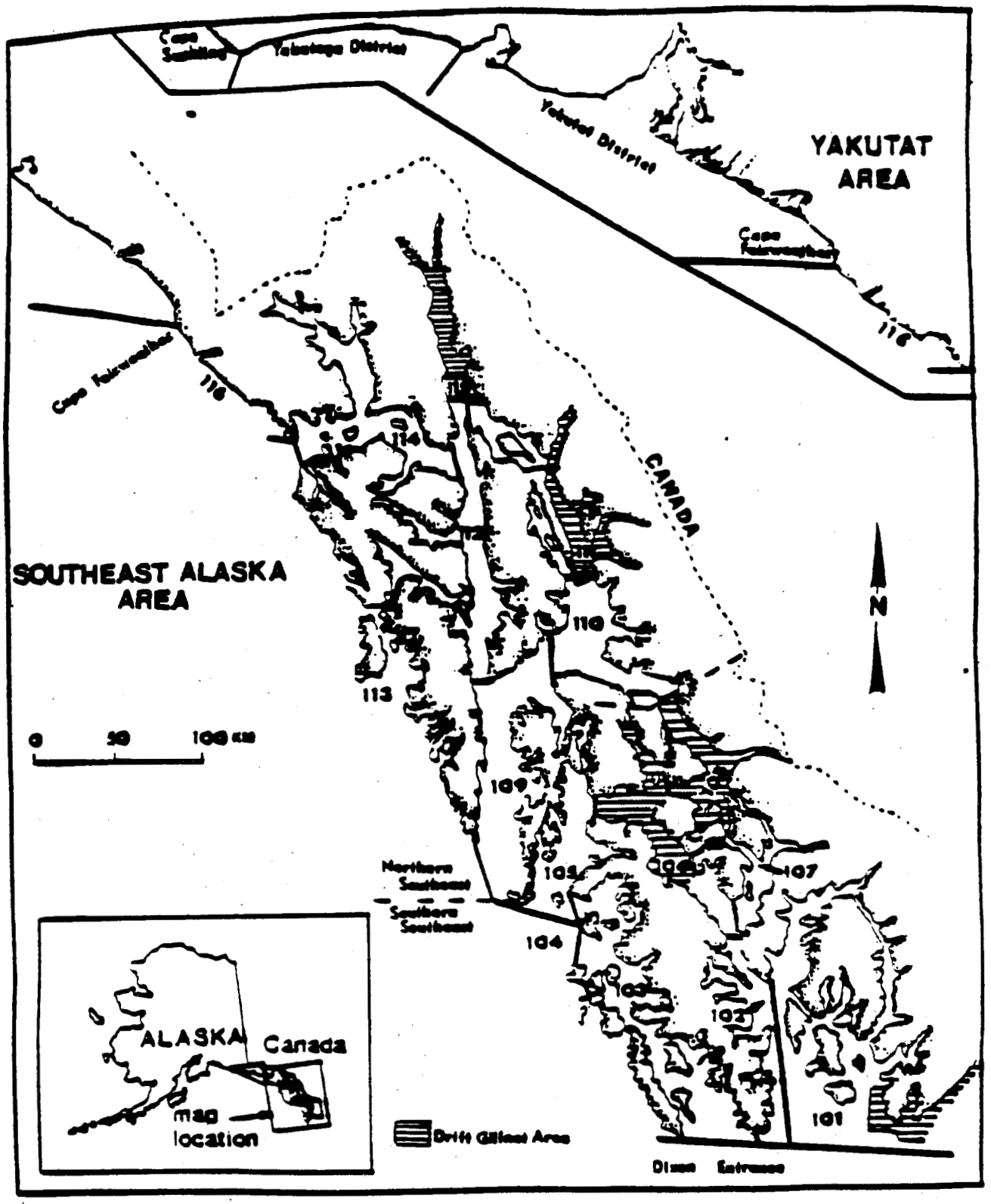


Figure 2. Map of Region I Showing Regulatory Districts, Northern and Southern Southeastern Alaska and Drift Gillnet Fishing Areas.

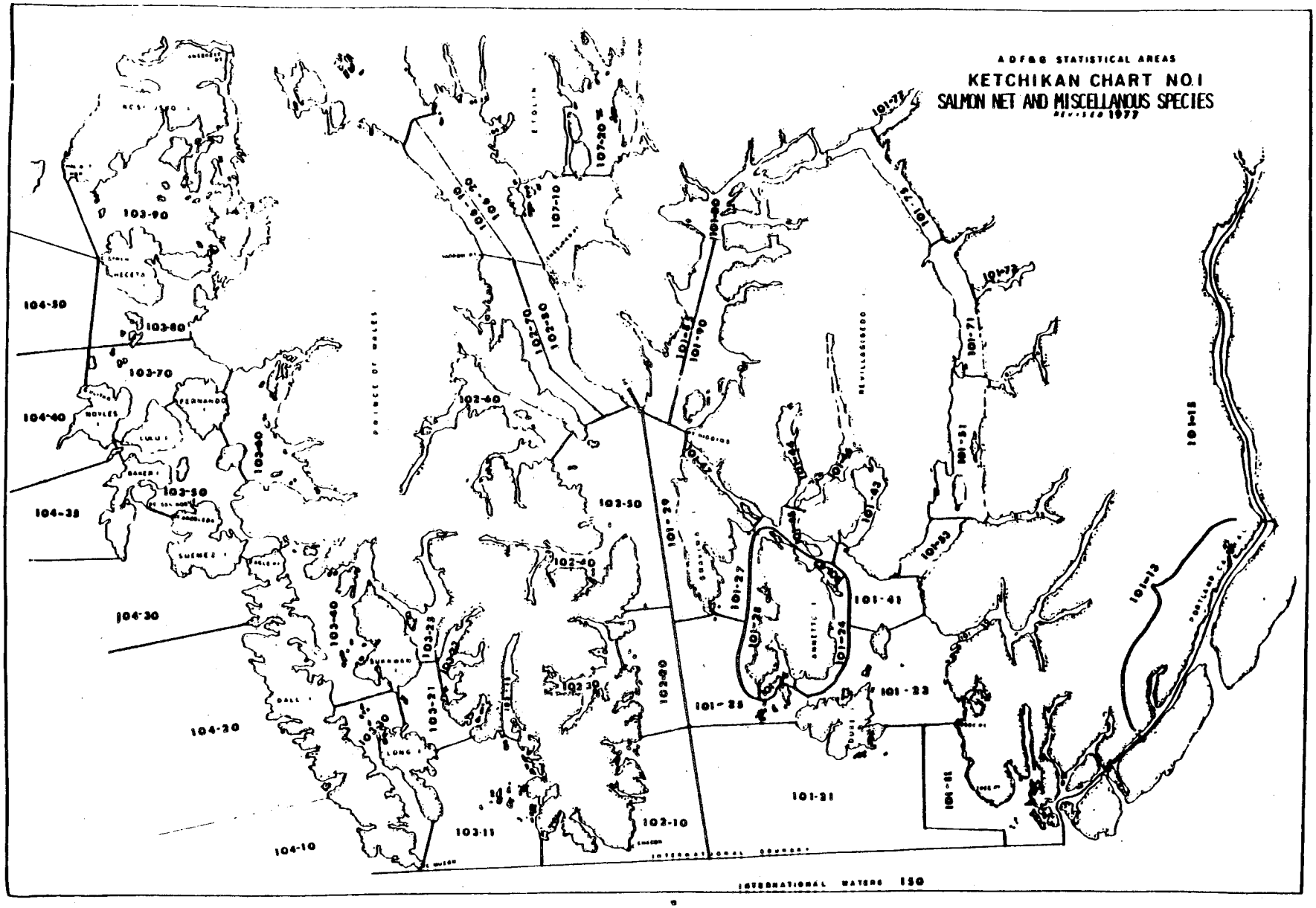


Figure 3. Statistical catch reporting areas in use during 1984. Southeastern Alaska Chart No. 1.

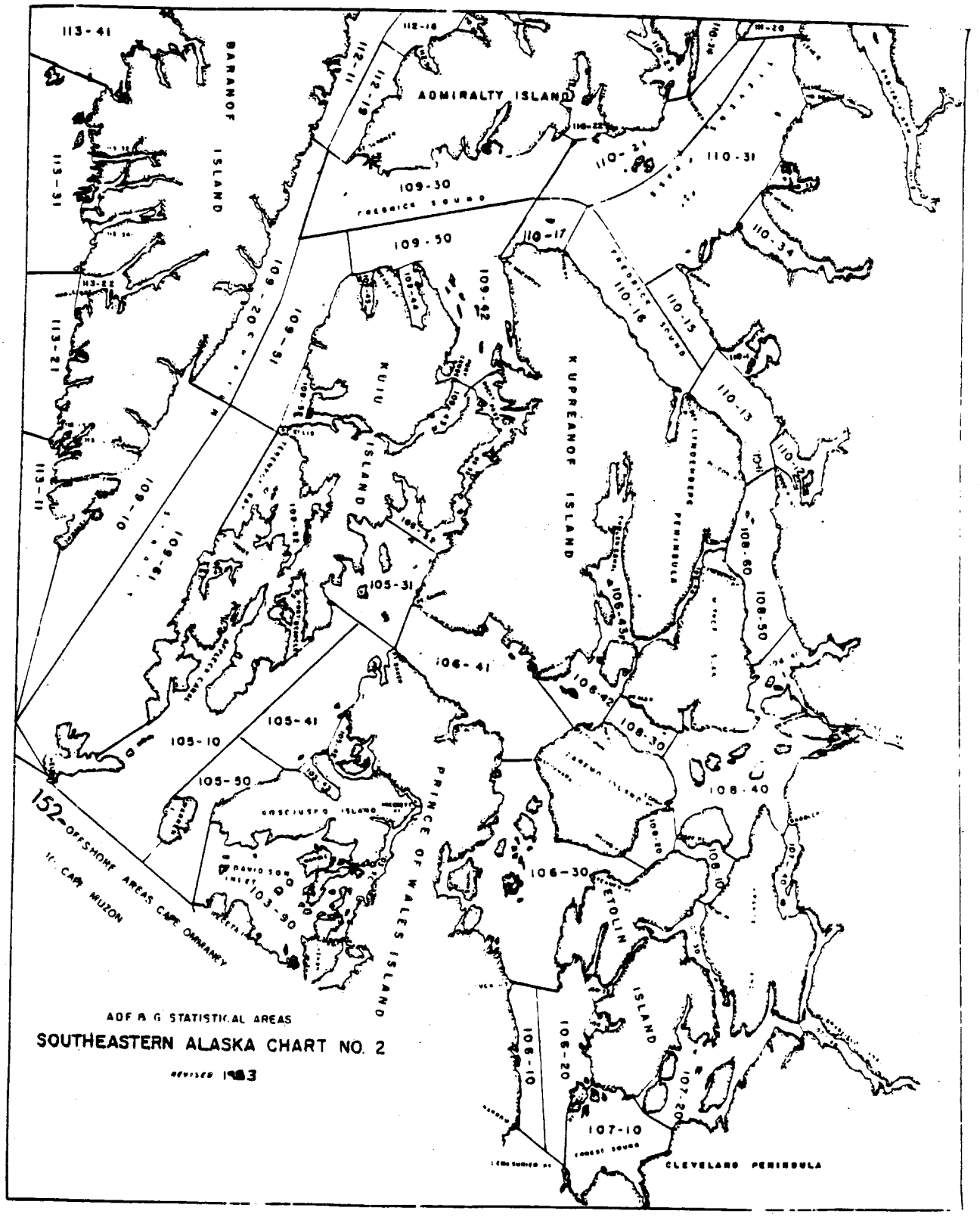


Figure 4. Statistical catch reporting areas in use during 1984. Southeastern Alaska chart No. 2.

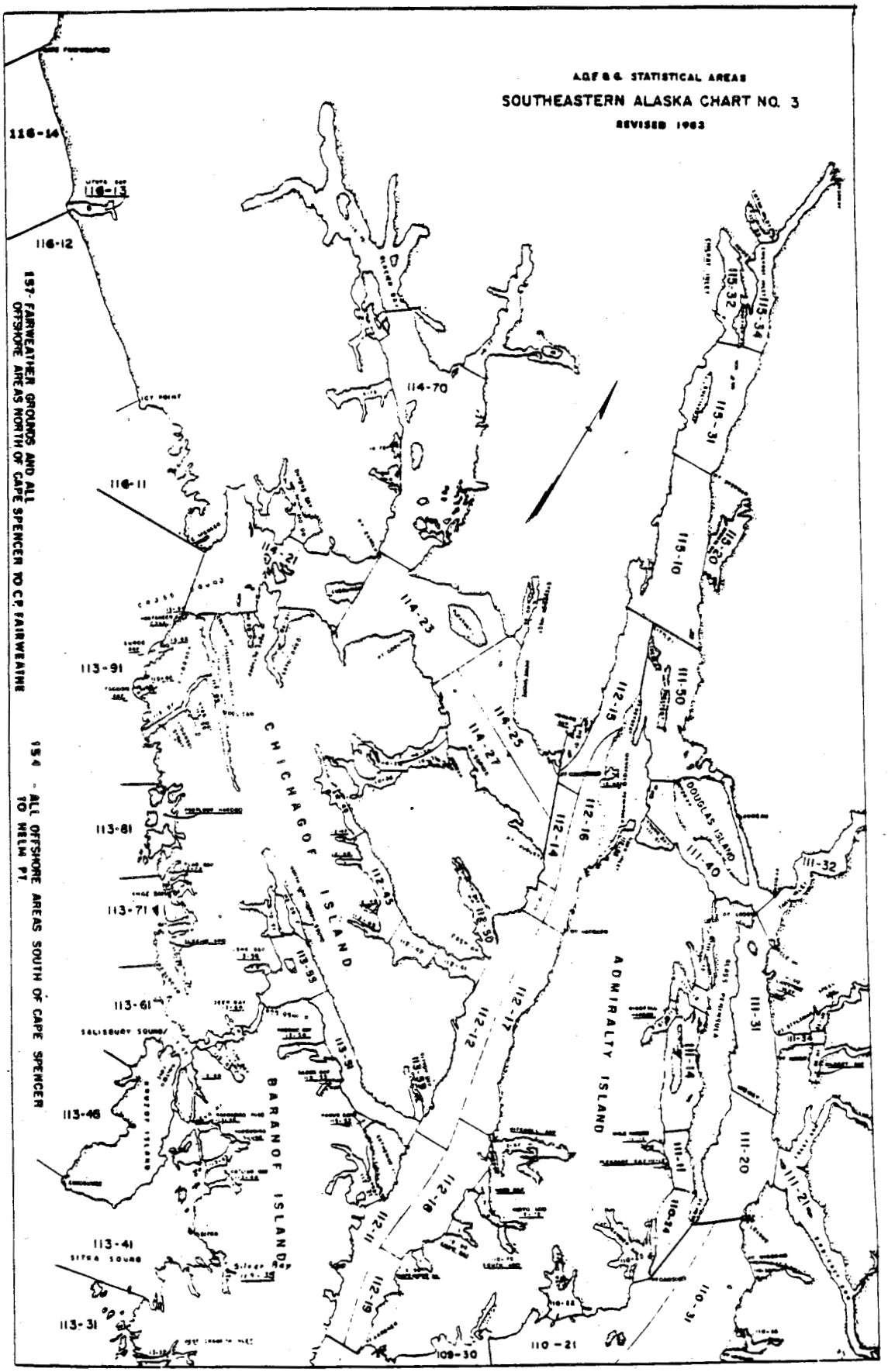


Figure 5. Statistical catch reporting areas in use during 1984. Southeastern Alaska chart No. 3.

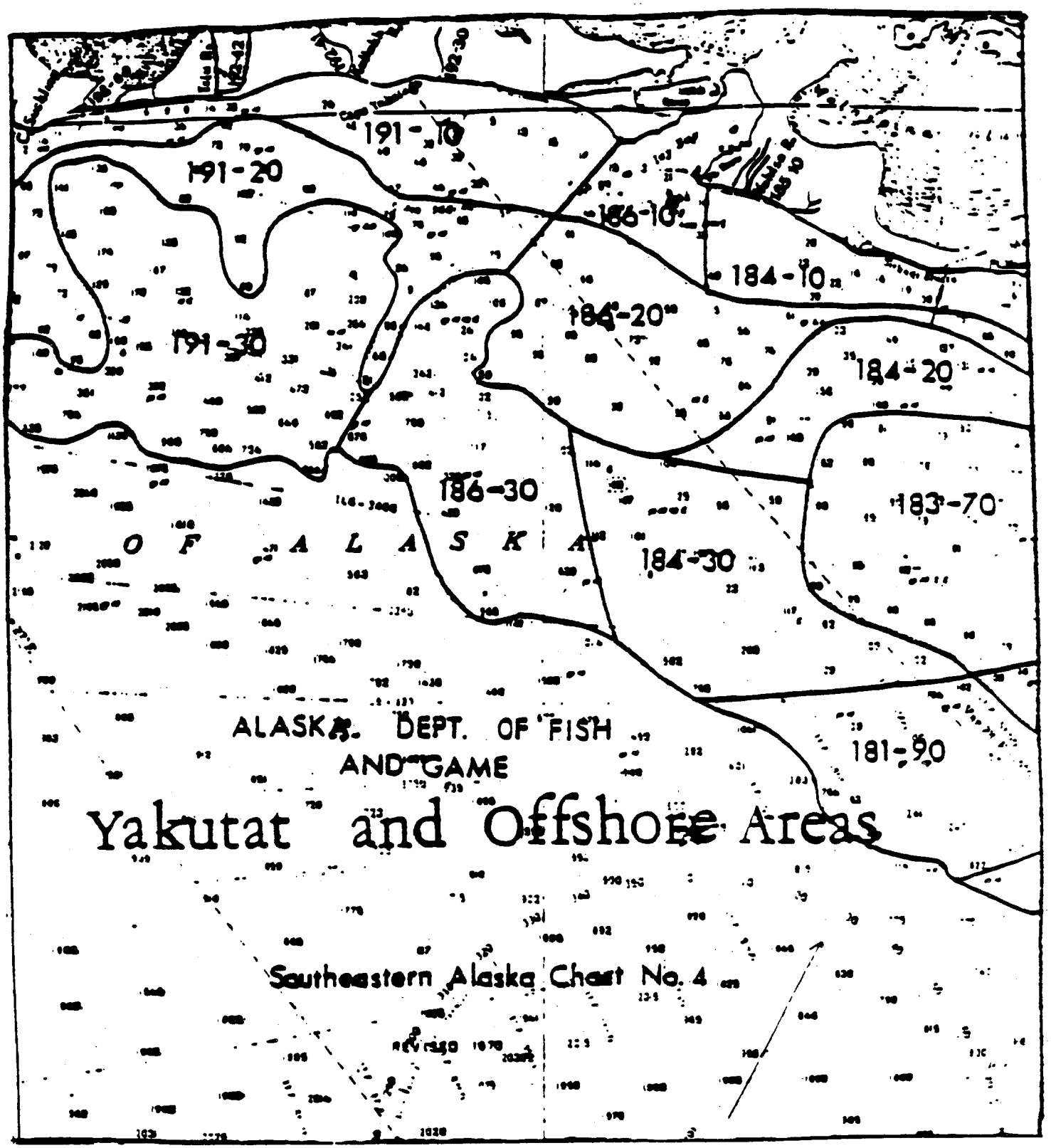


Figure 6. Statistical catch reporting areas in use during 1984. Southeastern Alaska Chart No. 4.

-----continued-----

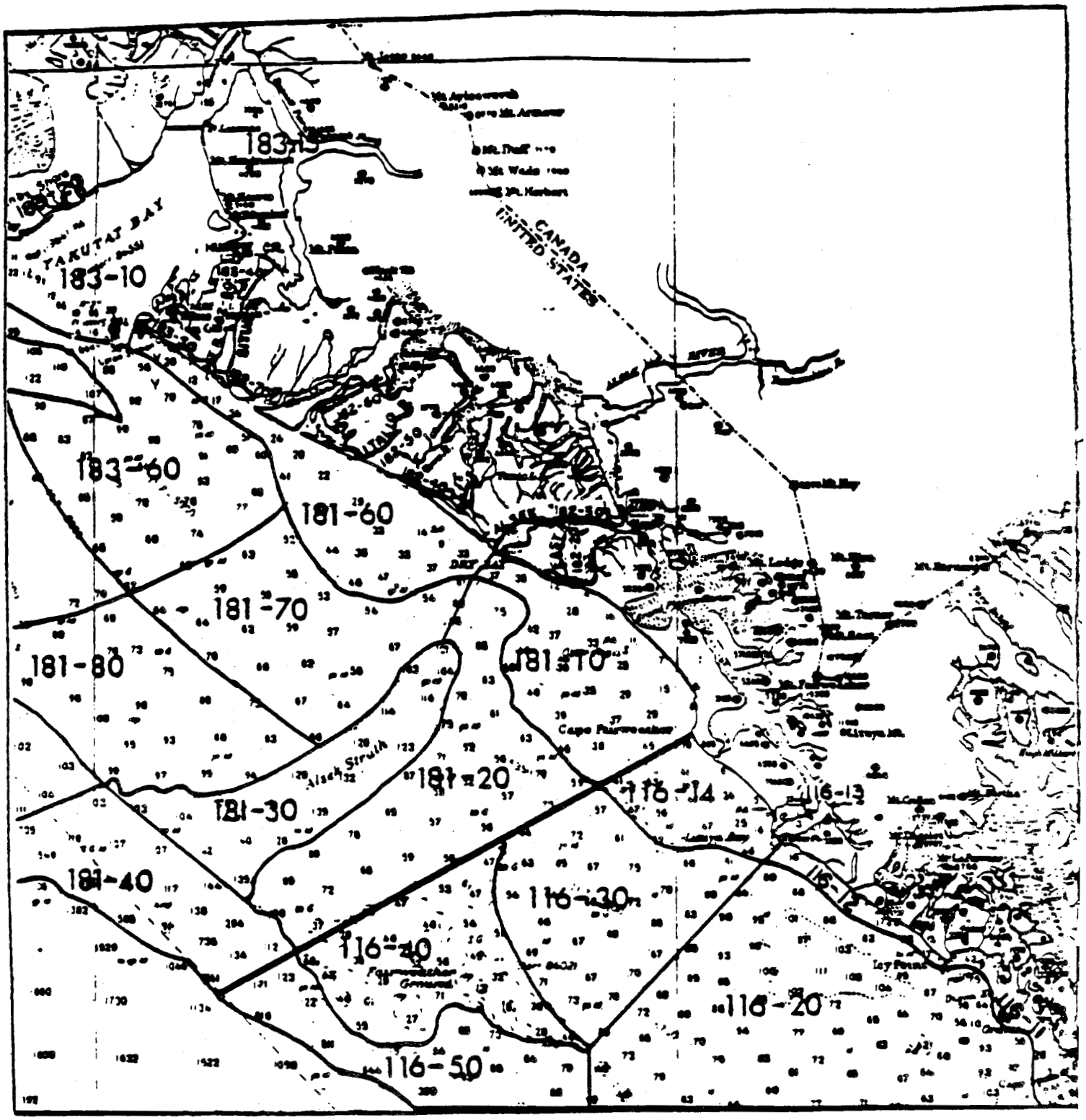


Figure 6. (Continued) Statistical catch reporting areas used in 1984. Southeastern Alaska Chart No. 4.

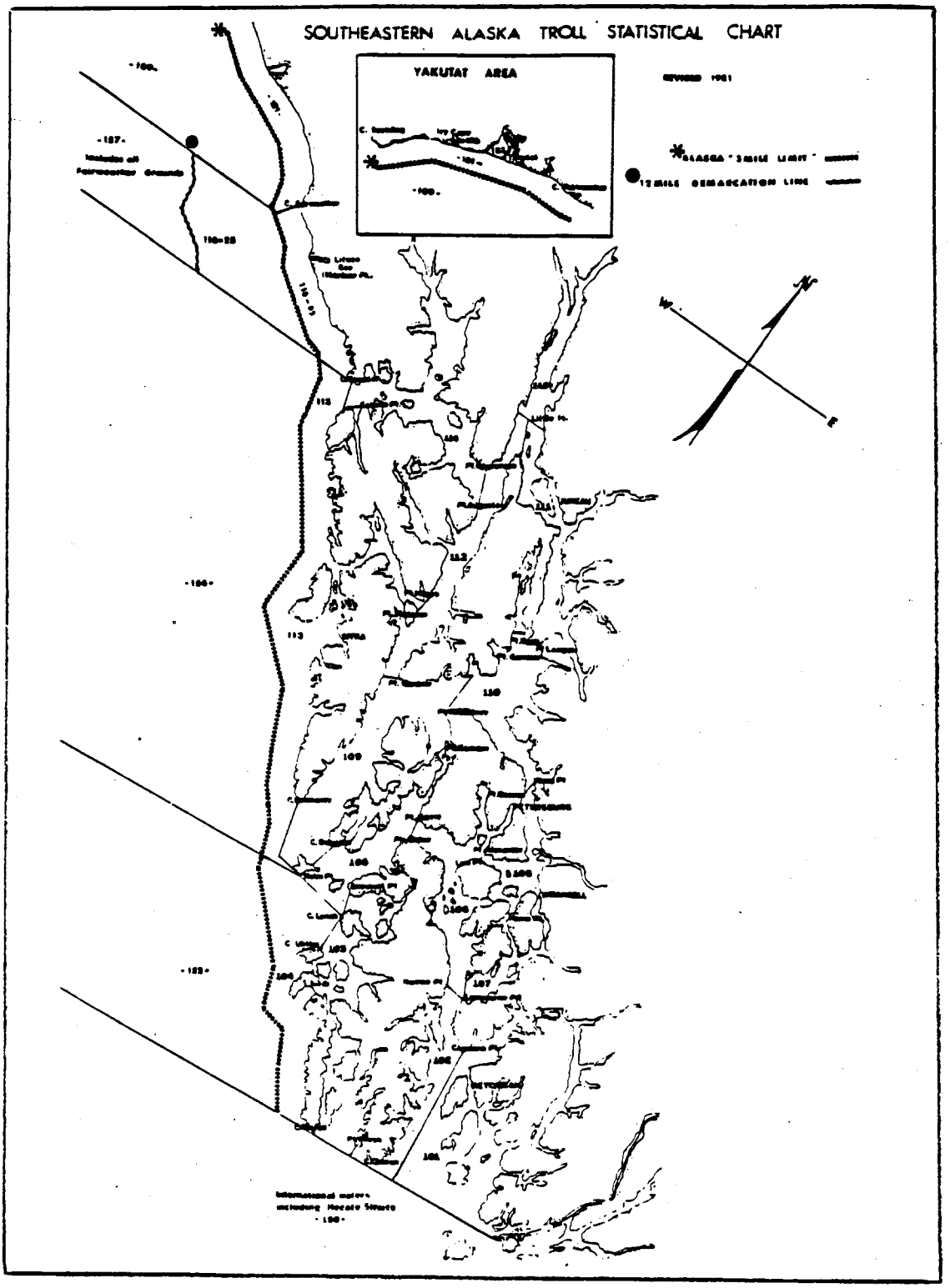


Figure 7. Troll statistical reporting areas in use during 1984. Southeastern Alaska troll fishery.

Table 1. Number of Limited Entry and Interim Use Permits Issued and Fished For the Southeast Alaska-Yakutat Salmon Fisheries, 1976-1984.

Number of Permits

	Purse Seine		Drift Gillnet		Set Gillnet		Hand Troll		Power Troll	
Year	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished
1975	475	285	511	441	215	141	2,087	1,091	1,079	756
1976	418	280	487	431	159	133	2,082	1,230	998	742
1977	414	325	474	437	159	143	2,951	1,831	970	744
1978	420	376	491	473	164	155	3,922	2,617	976	810
1979	418	319	491	447	167	155	3,700	2,193	979	808
1980	417	332	489	443	167	158	2,436	1,666	974	838
1981	418	364	487	442	167	158	2,048	1,144	970	792
1982	421	370	486	431	164	147	1,908	1,065	968	809
1983	421	337	480	431	165	145	2,150	944	968	810
1984	422	383	481	437	164	140	2,147	859	963	795

Table 2. Region 1 Southeast Alaska Annual Salmon Catch In Numbers Of Fish, 1951 To 1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1951	474,360	819,621	3,310,226	22,220,109	4,123,010	30,947,326
1952	528,407	919,316	1,743,753	9,802,657	4,178,549	17,172,682
1953	498,345	1,376,454	1,163,581	4,981,409	3,541,901	11,561,690
1954	397,620	1,207,877	1,770,807	8,907,631	4,179,319	16,463,254
1955	372,273	681,245	1,338,477	9,333,971	1,527,467	13,253,433
1956	239,148	914,778	916,542	13,728,271	2,701,261	18,500,000
1957	295,046	1,071,257	1,218,479	6,857,895	3,413,051	12,855,728
1958	324,874	1,004,544	955,349	9,837,740	2,785,359	14,907,866
1959	364,262	871,019	1,023,477	7,851,292	1,284,953	11,395,003
1960	309,668	584,774	719,967	2,984,826	1,015,555	5,614,790
1961	229,551	744,494	889,307	12,636,028	2,558,185	17,057,565
1962	205,588	772,252	1,222,580	11,585,299	1,996,420	15,782,139
1963	258,499	677,976	1,274,543	19,145,327	1,479,015	22,835,360
1964	357,191	923,923	1,587,914	18,581,467	1,936,153	23,386,648
1965	337,234	1,085,276	1,548,261	10,879,825	1,473,855	15,324,451
1966	308,151	1,054,121	1,227,308	20,440,040	3,273,631	26,303,251
1967	300,988	971,542	866,231	3,111,254	1,810,414	7,060,429
1968	331,614	830,762	1,543,089	25,085,405	2,644,266	30,435,136
1969	314,111	811,590	596,878	4,870,431	561,444	7,154,454
1970	322,370	667,909	758,911	10,657,293	2,446,110	14,852,593
1971	333,997	623,269	914,423	9,344,830	1,946,105	13,162,624
1972	286,834	916,720	1,508,677	12,399,807	2,942,311	18,054,349
1973	343,834	1,011,595	836,400	6,455,488	1,832,215	10,479,532
1974	346,570	687,422	1,276,941	4,888,711	1,684,315	8,883,959
1975	300,707	245,191	427,357	4,026,520	686,615	5,686,390
1976	241,803	595,259	823,667	5,329,598	1,030,877	8,021,204
1977	285,220	1,085,143	944,750	13,843,562	738,723	16,897,398
1978	401,424	788,319	1,714,508	21,243,378	868,963	25,016,592
1979	367,619	1,073,657	1,284,637	10,978,334	888,273	14,592,520
1980	322,334	1,108,349	1,116,237	14,501,133	1,642,266	18,690,319
1981	271,500	1,072,201	1,358,806	19,038,296	837,240	22,578,043
1982	299,888	1,490,034	2,117,304	24,211,210	1,329,501	29,447,937
1983	291,157	1,556,615	1,947,099	37,528,922	1,168,606	42,492,399
1984	270,391	1,214,400	1,918,044	24,664,730	4,092,265	32,159,830

Table 3. Region 1 Southeast Alaska 1984 Commercial Salmon Catch In Numbers of Fish by Gear.

Gear	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
TRAP	182	16,474	5,595	649,458	6,284	677,993
SOUTHERN SE SEINE	18,969	412,297	321,228	17,376,854	995,711	19,125,059
NORTHERN SE SEINE	1,808	53,308	48,703	4,159,670	1,473,603	5,737,092
TOTAL SE SEINE	20,777	465,605	369,931	21,536,524	2,469,314	24,862,151
DRIFT GILLNET	10,377	616,768	199,066	1,706,587	1,101,527	3,634,325
SET GILLNET	1,062	102,545	182,256	19,870	32,230	337,963
TOTAL GILLNET	11,439	719,313	381,322	1,726,457	1,133,757	3,972,288
HAND TROLL	34,454	1,982	178,369	151,518	4,894	371,217
POWER TROLL	201,185	7,551	954,370	421,260	23,159	1,607,525
TOTAL TROLL	235,639	9,533	1,132,739	572,778	28,053	1,978,742
OTHER MISC.	2,354	347	28,457	179,513	454,857	668,656
TOTAL CATCH	270,391	1,214,400	1,918,044	24,664,730	4,092,265	32,159,830

Table 4. Region 1 Southeast Alaska Annual Commercial Salmon Drift Gillnet Catches in Numbers of Fish, 1951 - 1984 (including minor set net catches early 1960's).

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1951	19,140	246,505	128,930	154,981	43,062	592,618
1952	76,909	233,555	99,028	69,160	122,440	601,092
1953	26,898	297,044	108,631	35,331	200,972	668,876
1954	40,367	325,784	151,060	117,115	276,346	910,672
1955	31,288	141,960	128,296	76,695	152,613	530,852
1956	24,879	167,594	103,244	46,544	162,187	504,448
1957	20,695	190,775	102,635	23,551	629,833	967,489
1958	30,321	228,977	99,118	164,312	353,598	876,326
1959	39,796	233,468	124,389	190,258	337,776	925,687
1960	19,494	143,612	65,671	62,542	208,517	499,836
1961	16,907	208,382	92,571	362,708	288,600	969,168
1962	17,174	261,234	141,584	507,994	275,932	1,203,918
1963	7,113	196,082	114,335	655,622	269,942	1,243,094
1964	9,423	248,989	174,041	754,166	254,176	1,440,795
1965	12,013	285,309	168,340	699,044	277,421	1,442,127
1966	12,631	342,729	164,369	879,437	411,299	1,810,465
1967	16,512	278,816	135,983	207,594	253,453	892,358
1968	13,005	250,442	206,368	615,187	371,820	1,456,822
1969	15,296	354,119	65,387	380,897	211,873	1,027,572
1970	9,487	244,523	164,432	852,621	497,492	1,768,555
1971	15,814	330,311	159,457	654,653	437,118	1,597,353
1972	25,233	452,071	275,978	444,050	748,346	1,945,678
1973	24,471	532,164	124,349	652,692	592,982	1,926,658
1974	15,481	363,857	186,583	338,108	666,336	1,570,365
1975	9,082	108,334	102,321	350,440	297,655	867,832
1976	7,222	322,984	156,469	384,003	503,265	1,373,943
1977	5,600	550,360	182,090	1,500,378	373,516	2,611,944
1978	8,302	374,424	223,321	846,559	305,321	1,757,927
1979	13,828	488,394	83,048	968,154	412,833	1,966,257
1980	5,471	424,071	112,081	1,300,110	587,168	2,428,901
1981	6,528	464,418	119,595	1,478,952	294,596	2,364,089
1982	15,807	791,810	201,337	732,604	476,099	2,217,657
1983	4,904	608,588	218,219	1,422,316	534,083	2,788,110
1984	10,377	616,768	199,066	1,706,587	1,101,527	3,634,325

Table 5. District 1 (Tree Point/Portland Canal) Annual Drift Gillnet Catches In Numbers of Fish by Species, 1960 to 1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	1,214	14,281	4,312	19,824	99,064	138,695
1961	911	36,158	4,112	95,318	36,142	172,641
1962	1,500	41,297	12,716	157,363	37,179	250,055
1963	508	22,037	3,110	93,651	41,642	160,948
1964	1,098	47,070	15,707	162,476	79,156	305,507
1965	1,079	53,566	10,675	60,772	21,753	147,845
1966	642	66,063	9,362	275,634	32,818	384,519
1967	2,186	74,071	3,112	82,312	29,017	190,698
1968	589	67,095	17,032	271,972	96,305	452,993
1969	676	89,815	3,169	87,949	20,624	202,233
1970	340	52,765	16,425	516,105	68,097	653,732
1971	778	116,101	5,170	67,013	31,087	220,149
1972	1,296	134,533	35,695	178,387	156,767	506,678
1973	1,008	159,764	18,459	269,749	109,997	558,977
1974	776	113,299	21,327	166,637	81,770	383,809
1975	1,963	25,432	12,631	134,603	32,226	206,855
1976	1,816	118,647	17,574	224,451	39,437	401,925
1977	1,182	192,728	12,173	769,841	84,321	1,060,245
1978	2,591	153,409	47,797	531,879	116,731	852,407
1979	3,654	88,957	6,427	72,687	60,564	232,289
1980	1,531	109,383	19,329	676,491	153,702	960,436
1981	1,448	104,853	19,125	433,735	38,527	597,688
1982	3,532	190,833	28,015	349,227	84,966	656,573
1983	1,113	135,923	41,556	773,126	139,411	1,091,129
1984	1,494	88,226	35,417	717,003	227,658	1,069,798

Table 6. District 6 (Prince of Wales) Annual Drift Gillnet Catch in Numbers of Fish by Species, 1963 to 1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1963	1,564	80,893	52,175	515,609	90,217	740,458
1964	2,082	76,563	64,733	443,286	44,255	630,919
1965	1,802	87,749	75,728	625,848	27,658	818,785
1966	1,666	89,855	63,528	405,525	42,331	602,905
1967	1,318	86,385	17,670	91,609	26,370	223,352
1968	1,324	64,758	68,027	172,976	62,931	370,016
1969	877	70,477	10,305	197,541	10,930	290,130
1970	785	42,778	35,470	94,892	32,231	206,156
1971	1,336	53,202	48,085	527,975	37,680	668,278
1972	2,573	101,338	93,427	89,467	72,382	359,187
1973	1,931	71,995	38,447	303,621	87,729	503,723
1974	1,927	57,445	45,687	104,549	50,411	260,019
1975	2,587	32,051	30,962	203,015	23,968	292,583
1976	384	15,481	19,126	139,439	6,868	181,298
1977	671	67,023	8,401	419,107	13,300	508,502
1978	2,682	41,574	55,578	224,715	16,545	341,094
1979	2,720	66,373	31,454	648,212	35,507	784,266
1980	580	107,422	16,666	45,666	26,277	196,611
1981	1,565	182,001	22,614	437,573	34,296	678,049
1982	1,671	193,712	45,244	25,993	18,859	285,479
1983	567	48,842	62,442	208,290	20,144	340,285
1984	895	91,664	48,244	343,633	70,554	554,990

Table 7. District 8 (Stikine) Annual Drift Gillnet Catches In Numbers of Fish by Species, 1963 to 1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1963	2,107	9,995	11,697	10,340	11,155	45,294
1964	2,911	20,299	29,388	114,555	10,771	177,924
1965	3,106	21,419	8,301	4,729	2,480	40,035
1966	4,516	36,710	16,493	61,908	17,730	137,357
1967	6,372	29,226	6,747	4,713	5,955	53,013
1968	4,604	14,594	36,407	91,028	14,537	161,170
1969	5,021	19,211	5,791	11,910	2,318	44,251
1970	3,207	15,120	18,403	20,523	12,305	69,558
1971	3,717	18,143	14,876	21,806	4,665	63,207
1972	9,332	51,734	38,520	17,153	17,363	134,102
1973	9,254	21,387	5,837	6,585	6,680	49,743
1974	8,199	2,428	16,021	4,188	2,107	32,943
1975	1,534	0	0	0	1	1,535
1976	1,123	18	6,056	722	124	8,043
1977	1,443	48,374	14,405	16,253	4,233	84,708
1978	531	56	32,650	1,157	1,001	35,395
1979	91	2,158	234	13,478	1,064	17,025
1980	631	14,053	2,946	7,224	6,910	31,764
1981	283	8,833	1,403	1,466	3,594	15,579
1982	1,033	6,911	19,971	16,988	741	45,644
1983	47	178	15,369	4,171	675	20,440
1984	14	1,290	5,141	4,960	1,892	13,297

Table 8. Blind Slough terminal common property fishing area commercial drift gillnet salmon catches in number of fish by species, 1979-1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1979	0	0	3,371	0	0	3,371
1980	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	23	16	13,580	514	229	14,362
1983	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	3	11	6,885	378	296	7,573

Table 9. District 11 (Taku/Snettisham) Annual Drift Gillnet Catches in Numbers of Fish by Species, 1963 to 1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1963	2,652	24,119	10,855	21,692	20,114	79,432
1964	2,509	34,140	29,315	26,593	12,853	105,410
1965	4,170	27,569	32,667	2,768	11,533	78,707
1966	4,829	33,925	26,065	23,833	35,133	123,785
1967	5,417	17,735	40,391	12,372	22,834	98,749
1968	4,904	19,501	39,103	67,365	21,890	152,763
1969	6,986	41,169	10,802	73,927	15,049	147,933
1970	3,357	50,922	44,960	197,017	110,390	406,646
1971	6,958	66,181	41,830	31,484	91,145	237,598
1972	10,955	80,404	49,780	144,339	147,957	433,435
1973	9,799	85,317	35,453	58,186	109,245	298,000
1974	2,908	38,670	38,667	57,731	86,687	224,663
1975	2,182	32,513	1,185	9,567	2,678	48,125
1976	1,757	61,749	41,729	14,962	81,803	202,000
1977	1,068	70,097	54,917	88,578	61,102	275,762
1978	1,926	55,398	31,944	51,385	36,254	176,907
1979	3,701	122,148	16,194	152,836	61,197	356,076
1980	2,251	123,451	41,677	296,572	192,647	656,598
1981	1,721	49,942	26,711	254,856	76,438	409,668
1982	3,057	83,625	29,072	109,297	37,608	262,659
1983	888	31,821	21,455	66,239	15,264	135,667
1984	1,773	77,233	33,836	145,949	86,741	345,532

Table 10. District 15 (Lynn Canal) Annual Drift Gillnet Catches In Numbers of Fish by Species, 1963 to 1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1963	278	57,579	35,097	13,689	102,369	209,012
1964	771	68,200	33,347	6,602	103,047	211,967
1965	1,735	89,046	39,081	4,222	206,562	340,646
1966	868	108,087	40,794	6,008	235,172	390,929
1967	1,171	66,621	66,109	14,677	165,874	314,452
1968	1,489	80,004	43,262	7,803	169,615	302,173
1969	1,618	127,869	35,027	8,996	160,667	334,177
1970	1,771	79,115	48,643	19,839	271,415	420,783
1971	2,929	75,147	49,182	6,156	271,160	404,574
1972	986	81,010	57,971	14,520	349,681	504,168
1973	2,479	193,701	26,153	14,551	279,331	516,215
1974	1,671	152,015	64,881	5,003	445,361	668,931
1975	816	18,338	57,543	3,255	238,782	318,734
1976	2,142	127,089	71,984	4,429	375,033	580,677
1977	1,214	160,079	91,426	130,860	201,634	585,213
1978	536	108,480	53,165	3,811	118,428	284,420
1979	3,572	192,974	27,015	28,763	242,832	495,156
1980	440	53,987	28,898	82,343	168,853	334,521
1981	1,300	93,195	44,650	137,270	117,375	393,790
1982	5,945	273,882	72,370	69,050	306,644	727,891
1983	2,119	369,830	69,510	157,546	341,145	940,150
1984	6,099	334,571	68,076	76,449	642,218	1,127,413

Table 11. Region 1 Southeast Alaska Annual Commercial Salmon Purse Seine Catches in Numbers of Fish by Species, 1963 to 1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1963	6,765	423,003	319,649	18,216,750	1,189,960	20,156,127
1964	16,819	570,666	506,505	17,310,850	1,662,135	20,066,975
1965	14,995	672,015	557,005	10,061,603	1,185,571	12,491,189
1966	11,880	480,519	452,091	18,919,555	2,846,668	22,710,713
1967	9,056	600,994	188,992	2,807,783	1,545,130	5,151,955
1968	13,335	494,998	463,553	24,099,793	2,252,605	27,324,284
1969	6,731	338,263	109,972	4,312,861	332,679	5,100,506
1970	5,954	307,814	294,574	9,629,162	1,936,903	12,174,407
1971	4,799	162,823	326,264	8,505,647	1,496,399	10,495,932
1972	16,800	323,966	390,343	11,370,835	2,169,523	14,271,467
1973	8,751	348,679	129,593	5,609,519	1,219,552	7,316,094
1974	6,759	235,934	166,687	4,174,219	999,601	5,583,200
1975	2,056	61,878	70,201	3,410,938	381,307	3,926,380
1976	1,426	135,823	87,604	4,287,516	512,777	5,025,146
1977	5,243	329,396	160,519	11,600,431	342,322	12,437,911
1978	13,998	274,238	245,074	19,044,766	529,779	20,107,855
1979	10,079	397,448	176,593	9,000,060	441,686	10,025,866
1980	11,704	515,127	185,479	12,334,324	1,019,363	14,065,997
1981	10,268	440,237	238,502	16,514,018	521,749	17,724,774
1982	31,183	459,628	431,804	22,436,252	839,356	24,198,223
1983	13,581	781,719	360,287	34,651,168	582,666	36,389,421
1984	20,777	465,605	369,931	21,536,524	2,469,314	24,862,151

Table 12. Northern Southeast Alaska Commercial Salmon Purse Seine Catch In Numbers of Fish, By Species 1960-1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	1,519	211,768	43,930	1,266,601	369,730	1,893,548
1961	2,992	310,260	103,612	7,806,060	1,305,381	9,528,305
1962	3,694	196,737	47,174	471,441	852,558	1,571,604
1963	4,087	241,542	147,415	13,791,354	698,681	14,883,079
1964	6,155	259,808	179,568	7,184,778	615,968	8,246,277
1965	6,451	353,618	243,509	5,106,087	949,074	6,658,739
1966	6,071	273,071	170,354	4,720,620	2,277,117	7,447,233
1967	2,351	213,960	120,321	2,358,831	1,317,590	4,013,053
1968	4,665	336,407	208,564	9,729,290	1,167,207	11,446,133
1969	4,173	270,034	87,731	3,453,139	297,203	4,112,280
1970	3,686	236,663	165,940	4,972,826	1,408,347	6,787,462
1971	2,595	113,699	127,703	2,911,913	866,044	4,021,954
1972	5,998	157,942	155,628	3,026,945	1,394,570	4,741,083
1973	4,059	181,604	56,225	1,741,261	634,047	2,617,196
1974	1,559	66,858	27,415	514,119	440,342	1,050,293
1975	108	5,471	2,185	585,294	66,959	660,017
1976	12	19,126	1,744	80,775	55,005	156,662
1977	233	17,674	20,194	2,064,103	30,357	2,132,561
1978	501	36,641	9,101	2,398,505	39,990	2,484,738
1979	797	36,311	19,990	3,198,769	226,125	3,481,992
1980	512	29,879	12,378	902,071	415,511	1,360,351
1981	2,280	60,750	44,016	4,428,712	282,754	4,185,512
1982	3,643	79,970	135,333	10,689,058	162,036	11,070,040
1983	2,796	60,516	54,457	5,323,568	269,846	5,711,183
1984	1,808	53,508	48,703	4,159,670	1,473,603	5,737,092

Table 13. Region 1 Southeast Alaska 1984 Salmon Purse Seine Catch In Numbers Of Fish For Northern S.E. Alaska by District.

District	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
109	501	3,396	21,889	1,660,779	272,168	1,958,733
110	319	2,620	1,590	341,429	28,698	374,656
111	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	718	22,208	17,413	1,127,771	854,971	2,023,081
113	95	18,202	3,376	982,335	156,324	1,160,332
114	175	6,882	4,435	74,356	161,442	220,290
Total	1,808	53,368	48,703	4,159,670	1,473,603	5,731,092

Table 14. Northern Southeastern Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index by district and year, 1960-1984.

Year	Thousands of Fish by District							
	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	Total
1960	103.8	228.9	330.1	191.6	350.1	134.1	19.9	1,358.5
1961	439.3	392.7	486.3	520.7	707.6	223.9	0.0	2,770.5
1962	403.1	459.7	252.1	186.7	338.9	188.3	33.9	1,862.4
1963	538.9	328.1	423.2	867.6	1,316.8	558.7	25.6	4,058.9
1964	710.0	483.4	410.6	493.5	525.2	123.7	0.0	2,746.1
1965	660.9	242.4	349.2	483.0	772.5	413.2	0.0	2,921.2
1966	670.5	610.0	501.8	660.9	535.9	112.3	0.0	3,092.4
1967	361.0	180.1	269.7	351.4	572.9	176.7	3.5	1,915.3
1968	694.0	967.7	458.6	580.0	298.2	164.6	47.3	3,210.4
1969	378.6	289.5	241.8	482.5	767.2	251.1	10.1	2,420.8
1970	469.1	529.5	443.5	684.0	348.5	181.5	54.2	2,700.3
1971	187.5	595.6	283.0	594.5	604.0	393.6	0.0	2,958.2
1972	430.0	727.2	606.2	558.2	316.7	194.0	0.0	2,832.3
1973	309.1	302.8	288.0	526.9	586.5	261.4	89.1	2,363.8
1974	292.0	290.9	444.6	358.9	427.1	132.3	0.0	1,945.8
1975	209.0	88.1	157.0	294.0	663.4	136.8	10.1	1,558.4
1976	230.9	192.5	103.4	267.9	502.8	136.4	0.0	1,433.9
1977	503.5	283.9	352.1	671.5	2,058.9	242.5	50.3	4,162.7
1978	463.7	428.0	205.5	1,005.5	867.4	206.7	0.1	3,176.9
1979	730.8	731.7	493.1	830.0	1,964.5	251.8	80.7	5,082.6
1980	428.7	415.3	283.3	639.2	608.7	243.6	33.5	2,652.3
1981	363.8	389.3	299.1	767.9	1,948.5	240.0	45.4	4,054.0
1982	764.1	614.9	731.2	844.8	2,155.9	203.5	49.6	4,364.0
1983	586.0	396.0	761.0	829.3	1,880.5	272.9	54.7	4,780.4
1984	695.5	443.5	466.5	483.9	1,577.2	205.4	30.0	3,902.0
Goal	600.0	1,000.0	500.0	600.0	1,600.0	500.0	-	4,800.0

Table 15. Southern S.E. Alaska (Districts 1-8) Commercial Salmon Purse Seine Catch in Numbers of Fish by Species, 1963-1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1963	2,678	181,461	172,234	4,425,396	491,279	5,273,048
1964	10,664	310,858	326,937	10,126,072	1,046,167	11,820,698
1965	8,544	318,397	313,496	4,955,516	236,497	5,832,450
1966	5,809	207,448	281,737	14,198,935	569,551	15,263,480
1967	6,705	387,034	68,671	448,952	227,540	1,138,902
1968	8,670	158,591	254,989	14,370,503	1,085,398	15,878,151
1969	2,558	68,229	22,241	859,722	35,476	988,226
1970	2,268	71,151	128,634	4,656,336	528,556	5,386,945
1971	2,204	49,124	198,561	5,593,734	630,355	6,473,978
1972	10,802	166,024	234,715	8,343,890	774,953	9,530,384
1973	4,692	167,075	73,368	3,868,258	585,505	4,698,898
1974	5,200	169,076	139,272	3,660,100	559,259	4,532,907
1975	1,948	56,407	68,016	2,825,644	314,348	3,266,363
1976	1,414	116,697	85,860	4,206,741	457,772	4,868,484
1977	5,010	311,722	140,325	9,536,328	311,965	10,305,350
1978	13,497	237,597	235,973	16,646,261	489,789	17,623,117
1979	9,282	361,137	156,603	5,801,291	215,561	6,543,874
1980	11,192	485,248	173,101	11,432,253	603,852	12,705,646
1981	7,988	379,487	194,486	12,085,306	238,995	12,906,262
1982	27,540	379,658	296,471	11,747,194	677,320	13,128,183
1983	10,785	721,203	305,830	29,327,600	312,820	30,678,238
1984	18,969	412,297	321,228	17,376,854	995,711	19,125,059

Table 16. Region 1 Southeast Alaska 1984 Commercial Salmon Purse Seine Catch In Numbers Of Fish For Southern S.E. Alaska By District (#1-8).

District	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
101	1,523	91,154	78,925	6,214,313	450,057	6,835,972
102	591	21,417	48,151	2,340,182	203,411	2,613,752
103	80	3,379	39,539	2,217,387	70,136	2,330,521
104	16,734	293,668	144,102	6,123,040	203,569	6,781,113
105	28	62	1,914	218,459	61,813	282,276
106	4	1,565	5,438	106,565	3,346	116,918
107	9	1,052	3,159	156,908	3,379	164,507
Total	18,969	412,297	321,228	17,376,854	995,711	19,125,059

Table 17. Southern Southeastern Alaska Pink Salmon Spawning Escapement Index by District and Year, 1960-84.

Year	Thousands of Fish by District						Total
	101	102	103	105	106	107	
1960	505.0	12.8	858.1	121.7	56.1	200.4	1,754.1
1961	368.0	46.7	609.9	265.7	400.7	146.2	1,837.2
1962	934.1	267.5	1,103.4	424.7	382.3	407.5	3,519.3
1963	865.6	219.0	1,046.1	355.1	377.3	456.2	3,319.3
1964	1,099.5	451.3	986.7	537.9	617.8	369.7	4,062.9
1965	539.4	200.0	982.7	556.8	431.8	245.2	2,956.0
1966	1,292.9	529.7	1,264.4	525.3	593.3	448.0	4,653.7
1967	421.9	66.4	262.8	332.9	144.6	128.6	1,357.4
1968	1,728.9	434.0	1,106.5	510.0	373.1	350.6	4,503.1
1969	683.0	262.1	336.4	173.1	144.6	149.5	1,748.7
1970	1,412.2	215.1	1,327.8	232.9	275.5	295.3	3,758.8
1971	1,136.9	641.4	1,521.4	356.3	375.9	473.3	4,505.0
1972	1,567.7	336.7	809.8	264.6	190.8	405.4	3,575.0
1973	711.6	453.9	648.3	256.4	360.3	377.4	2,807.7
1974	1,231.6	368.5	1,033.3	151.3	196.9	297.1	3,278.7
1975	1,301.0	619.5	1,415.4	283.6	360.4	446.9	4,426.7
1976	1,426.1	657.9	1,402.8	115.5	617.3	680.2	4,899.8
1977	2,152.3	643.8	1,480.4	233.6	352.7	933.1	5,795.9
1978	2,073.1	521.4	1,572.2	284.1	292.9	414.1	5,157.7
1979	918.5	629.6	1,524.2	481.4	404.6	464.5	4,422.8
1980	2,122.9	616.4	2,579.0	135.0	157.8	333.5	5,944.8
1981	1,821.5	592.3	2,366.5	378.7	245.0	275.5	5,679.7
1982	2,185.5	626.4	2,044.3	256.9	360.0	448.9	5,921.9
1983	3,044.0	1,137.1	3,323.3	553.9	291.0	368.1	8,717.5
1984	3,728.9	933.2	3,315.3	274.9	341.8	399.6	8,993.6
Goal	2,000.0	600.0	1,700.0	500.0	600.0	600.0	6,000.0

Table 18. Yakutat Area Annual Commercial Salmon Set Gillnet Catch In Numbers of Fish 1951 - 1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1951	1,260	148,195	125,170	8,781	5,324	288,730
1952	2,414	110,358	187,990	37,067	12,599	350,428
1953	1,914	111,733	150,512	8,801	15,605	288,565
1954	2,246	127,093	266,531	33,093	16,088	445,051
1955	3,807	111,221	201,265	20,964	23,288	360,545
1956	6,341	108,303	130,445	17,201	23,533	285,823
1957	3,680	110,504	63,009	16,475	31,996	225,664
1958	1,098	42,090	98,772	61,785	17,764	221,509
1959	1,412	76,790	138,989	12,505	36,694	266,390
1960	916	48,321	121,320	13,966	12,491	197,014
1961	2,534	82,929	130,314	65,063	11,520	292,360
1962	2,748	80,668	189,511	27,692	17,914	318,533
1963	942	52,711	145,863	79,180	10,679	289,375
1964	1,488	92,235	169,806	40,392	5,669	309,590
1965	1,324	122,735	124,773	4,425	4,258	257,515
1966	1,557	185,379	66,252	1,405	3,396	257,989
1967	742	88,431	97,211	31,580	4,459	222,423
1968	697	80,776	92,005	2,130	13,866	189,474
1969	1,818	117,794	32,262	63,692	14,926	230,492
1970	2,272	112,169	29,748	3,555	7,093	154,837
1971	1,945	129,206	37,420	79,973	4,986	253,530
1972	2,376	131,484	45,704	2,903	8,290	190,757
1973	2,733	128,412	41,776	16,998	8,995	198,914
1974	2,214	82,413	77,556	4,248	4,185	170,616
1975	2,224	73,260	37,403	80,043	3,761	196,691
1976	1,830	130,176	51,743	28,492	7,746	219,987
1977	2,549	185,377	92,228	75,504	8,651	364,309
1978	3,057	130,681	139,500	30,525	6,181	309,944
1979	4,299	165,069	95,873	152,053	7,399	424,693
1980	2,800	159,564	119,684	143,135	20,151	445,334
1981	2,069	149,273	132,579	133,756	10,655	428,332
1982	1,456	211,613	148,854	9,850	6,320	378,093
1983	976	152,527	81,541	25,278	11,195	271,517
1984	1,062	102,545	182,256	19,870	32,230	337,963

Table 19. East River Annual Commercial Set Gillnet Catch In Numbers of Fish, 1960 - 1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	525	16,502	5,932	53	109	23,121
1961	0	1,784	310	195	10,564	12,853
1962	2,278	14,475	8,362	93	133	25,341
1963	0	3,233	264	162	9,894	13,553
1964	0	853	5,122	1,081	665	7,721
1965	0	824	1,039	176	3,727	5,766
1966	1	2,863	1,061	45	2,908	6,878
1967	0	2,473	318	1	4,282	7,074
1968	1	3,798	3,482	484	12,967	20,732
1969	4	10,886	1,134	178	14,495	26,697
1970	9	21,673	3,325	296	7,010	32,313
1971	59	12,416	3,722	309	4,483	20,989
1972	10	9,575	1,685	0	7,774	19,044
1973	33	12,342	1,353	109	6,152	19,989
1974	129	14,520	3,231	109	3,231	21,220
1975	147	18,235	1,442	114	3,150	23,088
1976	156	29,726	1,280	136	6,416	37,714
1977	115	21,420	4,140	505	6,811	32,991
1978	61	30,922	7,635	200	5,363	44,181
1979	287	47,442	4,124	1,052	5,791	58,696
1980	76	48,616	2,456	560	18,255	69,963
1981	125	49,126	6,938	2,368	8,672	67,229
1982	84	98,298	2,580	500	4,746	106,208
1983	10	62,755	4,769	300	8,634	76,468
1984	118	34,816	10,822	723	22,246	68,725

Table 20. Alsek River Annual Commercial Set Gillnet Catch In Numbers of Fish, 1960 - 1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	525	16,502	5,937	53	109	23,121
1961	2,120	23,339	7,679	84	86	33,308
1962	2,278	14,475	8,362	93	133	25,341
1963	131	6,055	7,164	42	34	13,426
1964	591	14,127	9,760	144	367	24,989
1965	719	28,487	9,638	10	72	38,926
1966	934	29,091	2,688	22	240	32,975
1967	225	11,108	10,090	107	30	21,560
1968	215	26,918	10,586	82	240	38,041
1969	685	29,259	2,493	38	61	32,536
1970	1,128	22,654	2,188	6	26	26,002
1971	1,222	25,314	4,730	3	120	31,389
1972	1,827	18,717	7,296	37	280	28,157
1973	1,757	26,523	4,395	26	283	32,984
1974	1,162	16,747	7,046	13	107	25,075
1975	1,379	13,842	2,230	16	261	17,728
1976	512	19,741	4,883	0	368	25,504
1977	1,402	40,780	11,817	689	483	55,171
1978	2,441	50,580	13,913	59	233	67,226
1979	2,525	41,449	6,158	142	263	50,537
1980	1,382	25,522	7,863	21	1,005	35,793
1981	779	23,641	10,232	65	816	35,533
1982	532	27,423	6,534	6	358	34,853
1983	93	17,637	5,253	20	432	23,435
1981	46	12,751	7,867	23	1,608	22,295

Table 21. Akwe River Annual Commercial Salmon Set Gillnet Catch in Numbers of Fish, 1960-1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	1	2,071	5,125	372	31	7,600
1961	0	5,206	13,359	1,844	78	20,487
1962	0	4,445	10,009	1,751	117	16,322
1963	27	4,276	6,913	10,152	51	21,419
1964	12	4,314	6,775	1,056	232	12,389
1965	15	3,611	2,703	83	156	6,568
1966	154	7,173	912	81	73	8,393
1967	65	4,496	2,014	244	72	6,891
1968	94	3,276	5,375	209	254	9,208
1969	45	4,384	601	372	239	5,641
1970	39	3,314	1,536	50	18	4,957
1971	62	9,310	4,656	24	0	14,052
1972	102	3,223	5,267	22	128	8,742
1973	88	6,132	4,670	164	125	11,179
1974	46	1,620	4,988	73	96	6,823
1975	65	3,177	3,160	773	83	7,258
1976	46	4,169	3,816	155	311	8,497
1977	108	4,936	10,299	630	272	16,245
1978	36	2,524	14,903	202	123	17,788
1979	116	7,055	10,223	2,372	139	19,905
1980	110	28,687	8,624	129	186	37,736
1981	108	15,467	6,691	918	64	23,248
1982	129	4,694	11,008	132	82	16,045
1983	99	5,822	5,290	152	74	11,437
1984	152	17,729	8,714	1,049	625	28,269

Table 22. Italio River Annual Commercial Salmon Set Gillnet Catch in Numbers of Fish, 1960-1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	0	839	4,336	18	34	5,227
1961	0	3,693	1,704	696	166	6,259
1962	1	1,375	7	12	6	1,401
1963	0	0	1,266	44	0	1,310
1968	0	593	3,866	161	106	4,726
1969	0	0	1,637	7	30	1,674
1970	0	88	150	5	0	243
1972	0	0	940	9	0	949
1973	1	1,723	1,785	215	1,382	5,106
1974	2	99	5,460	49	487	6,097
1975	1	365	3,064	70	239	3,739
1976	2	1,239	4,553	344	410	6,548
1977	7	1,166	4,912	1,048	773	7,906
1978	4	1,012	8,130	218	385	9,749
1979	19	2,315	6,110	3,622	910	12,976
1980	3	302	6,927	366	524	8,122
1981	3	1,668	6,138	2,657	709	11,175
1982	6	2,945	6,940	287	610	10,788
1983	0	1,349	4,804	445	605	7,203
1984	1	7,543	9,213	1,490	5,592	23,839

Table 23. Dangerous River Annual Commercial Set Gillnet Catch in Numbers of Fish, 1968-1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1968	0	264	0	0	0	264
1973	0	0	132	0	1	133
1977	0	16	553	8	2	579
1978	0	29	1,144	15	5	1,193
1979	No Fishery					
1980	No Fishery					
1981	0	0	1,861	0	20	1,881
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	3	142	267	0	0	412

Table 24. Situk River Annual Commercial Set Gillnet Catch in Numbers of Fish, 1960-1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	312	18,888	25,613	3,701	78	48,592
1961	367	35,411	26,324	12,589	97	74,788
1962	337	43,426	53,502	12,273	325	109,863
1963	466	29,541	38,294	14,266	276	82,843
1964	706	55,729	43,079	13,431	135	113,080
1965	442	66,874	20,454	3,229	122	91,121
1966	411	126,452	15,963	952	145	143,923
1967	203	61,255	23,278	19,832	67	104,635
1968	312	29,249	19,149	518	273	49,501
1969	1,020	55,925	10,656	2,897	84	70,582
1970	927	46,249	11,879	1,142	16	60,213
1971	473	62,364	21,389	2,890	79	87,195
1972	303	80,405	17,848	966	87	99,609
1973	752	67,194	10,026	11,395	171	89,538
1974	791	42,228	32,968	3,263	16	79,266
1975	562	30,354	16,408	6,686	2	54,012
1976	1,002	60,678	15,664	6,939	171	84,454
1977	833	83,956	32,034	24,347	201	141,371
1978	382	31,363	32,057	7,294	53	71,149
1979	1,028	46,384	17,624	30,131	236	95,403
1980	969	32,473	21,947	32,940	76	88,405
1981	858	29,058	37,871	26,584	252	94,623
1982	248	29,765	27,549	4,482	140	62,184
1983	349	17,816	15,207	6,864	240	40,476
1984	512	7,401	47,511	12,446	844	68,714

Table 25. Lost River Annual Commercial Set Gillnet Catch In Numbers of Fish, 1960-1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	46	3,800	9,546	1,187	2	14,581
1961	18	5,319	8,447	924	4	14,712
1962	32	4,744	10,783	679	20	16,258
1963	62	3,346	10,228	1,149	19	14,804
1964	64	6,868	12,197	2,166	20	21,315
1965	58	10,012	7,463	349	8	17,890
1966	12	9,374	2,605	103	5	12,099
1967	8	3,909	3,275	970	2	8,164
1968	44	6,145	6,958	59	12	13,218
1969	34	6,777	3,133	333	0	10,277
1970	50	6,550	2,401	160	8	9,169
1971	22	6,012	2,719	70	2	8,825
1972	19	4,076	3,627	35	6	7,763
1973	23	4,495	2,385	458	26	7,387
1974	18	1,948	4,300	280	4	6,550
1975	29	1,976	3,486	427	9	5,927
1976	42	4,607	3,786	783	15	9,233
1977	25	8,925	6,052	3,138	17	18,157
1978	21	3,831	6,360	789	7	11,008
1979	59	3,818	4,265	1,923	35	10,100
1980	42	3,880	6,813	1,583	12	12,330
1981	11	2,316	7,541	564	16	10,448
1982	12	4,980	9,366	719	14	15,091
1983	3	2,168	5,223	1,454	9	8,857
1984	22	726	10,717	1,864	96	13,425

Table 26. Yakutat Bay Annual Commercial Set Gillnet Catch In Numbers of Fish, 1960-1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	24	2,521	1,801	7,302	12	11,660
1961	28	7,485	2,976	47,254	43	57,786
1962	99	5,472	6,068	11,255	15	22,909
1963	141	3,541	3,198	5,457	8	12,345
1964	115	7,716	6,796	22,160	62	36,849
1965	86	10,177	2,490	525	8	13,286
1966	43	9,903	1,861	202	25	12,034
1967	241	4,848	1,332	9,605	6	16,032
1968	31	10,526	1,281	169	14	12,021
1969	29	10,410	1,133	1,504	13	13,089
1970	119	11,596	99	660	15	12,489
1971	106	13,732	50	597	3	14,488
1972	115	15,488	258	492	15	16,368
1973	79	9,962	377	2,886	23	13,327
1974	64	5,187	1,326	455	12	7,044
1975	41	5,144	447	3,094	5	8,731
1976	69	9,977	1,179	1,639	55	12,919
1977	53	14,150	91	8,202	81	22,577
1978	108	5,399	635	6,618	9	12,769
1979	51	3,635	556	3,396	5	7,643
1980	164	9,454	2,063	16,228	79	27,988
1981	151	14,400	1,806	12,024	68	28,449
1982	419	24,851	4,046	3,688	269	33,273
1983	371	17,893	3,739	6,793	428	29,724
1984	145	9,213	3,381	2,139	1,010	15,888

Table 27. Humpie Creek Annual Commercial Set Gillnet Catch In Numbers of Fish, 1963-1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1963	0	29	327	47,324	11	47,691
1967	0	0	1	821	0	822
1968	0	0	0	445	0	445
1969	1	153	913	58,351	4	59,422
1970	0	44	0	1,235	0	1,279
1971	1	58	154	76,080	299	76,592
1972	0	0	700	1,322	0	2,022
1973	0	36	8	1,738	6	1,788
1975	0	167	296	68,863	12	69,338
1976	1	39	326	18,486	0	18,852
1977	0	240	59	36,922	11	37,232
1978	0	1	27	14,997	1	15,026
1979	210	6,723	599	109,412	17	116,961
1980	0	10	333	91,243	6	91,592
1981	0	134	373	88,389	28	88,924
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	0	5	130	9,047	3	9,185
1984	0	19	138	18	43	218

Table 28. Manby Shore Annual Commercial Set Gillnet Catch in Numbers of Fish, 1963-1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1963	114	2,496	21,827	101	1	24,539
1964	0	35	26,638	0	0	26,673
1965	3	430	11,167	19	1	11,620
1967	0	0	7,783	0	0	7,783
1968	0	7	7,638	3	0	7,648
1969	0	0	4,833	12	0	4,845
1970	0	1	3,190	1	0	3,192
1972	0	0	2,953	0	0	2,953
1973	0	5	1,770	6	824	2,605
1974	2	64	2,199	6	232	2,503
1975	0	0	3,426	0	0	3,426
1976	0	0	11,906	10	0	11,916
1977	6	9,785	12,130	10	0	21,931
1978	2	3,149	9,277	126	1	12,555
1979	2	6,232	4,575	3	0	10,812
1980	54	10,620	8,611	65	2	19,352
1981	34	13,463	8,341	164	10	22,012
1982	26	18,657	10,544	35	101	29,363
1983	24	7,819	5,391	142	12	13,388
1984	45	6,093	17,594	1	8	23,741

Table 29. Yahtse River Annual Commercial Set Gillnet Catch in Numbers of Fish, 1960-1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	0	50	5,005	2	0	5,057
1961	1	166	16,454	9	0	16,630
1962	0	0	19,863	0	0	19,863
1963	0	0	16,280	0	0	16,280
1967	0	0	4,735	0	0	4,735
1968	0	0	11,807	0	0	11,807
1969	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,800
1970	0	0	4,980	0	0	4,980
1972	0	0	5,130	20	0	5,150
1973	0	0	4,908	0	0	4,908
1974	0	0	6,679	0	0	6,679
1975	0	0	3,444	0	0	3,444
1977	0	3	2,672	5	0	2,680
1978	2	104	3,428	4	1	3,539
1979	0	0	3,752	0	0	3,752
1980	0	0	15,040	0	3	15,043
1981	0	0	11,585	23	0	11,608
1982	0	0	7,362	1	0	7,363
1983	0	0	6,796	2	0	6,798
1984	1	0	1,526	0	0	1,527

Table 30. Kaliakh River Annual Commercial Set Gillnet Catch In Numbers of Fish, 1960-1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	0	0	51,622	271	10	51,903
1961	0	0	51,417	13	0	51,430
1962	0	0	23,443	0	0	23,443
1963	0	0	15,833	0	0	15,833
1964	0	0	24,769	0	0	24,769
1965	0	1	25,896	3	0	25,900
1966	0	0	12,202	0	0	12,202
1967	0	0	9,486	0	0	9,486
1968	0	0	5,799	0	0	5,799
1969	0	0	785	0	0	785
1973	0	0	601	0	2	603
1974	0	0	1,101	0	0	1,101
1976	0	0	1,221	0	0	1,221
1977	0	0	1,778	0	0	1,778
1978	0	0	5,507	0	0	5,507
1979	0	0	5,266	0	0	5,266
1980	0	0	8,725	0	0	8,725
1981	0	0	3,093	0	0	3,093
1982	0	0	16,489	0	0	16,489
1983	0	0	4,598	0	0	4,598
1984	0	0	13,081	0	0	13,081

Table 31. Tsiu River Annual Commercial Set Gillnet Catch In Numbers of Fish, 1960-1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	0	0	10,169	5	1	10,175
1962	0	0	38,739	0	0	38,739
1963	0	0	19,771	0	0	19,771
1964	0	533	34,644	0	0	35,177
1965	0	1	41,357	8	0	41,366
1966	0	504	28,960	0	0	29,464
1967	0	342	34,899	0	0	35,241
1968	0	0	16,064	0	0	16,064
1969	0	0	3,144	0	0	3,144
1973	0	0	8,803	1	0	8,804
1974	0	0	8,258	0	0	8,258
1976	0	0	3,129	0	0	3,129
1977	0	0	5,691	0	0	5,691
1978	0	1,767	34,392	0	0	36,159
1979	2	16	32,621	0	3	32,642
1980	0	0	28,711	0	3	28,714
1981	0	0	30,109	0	0	30,109
1982	0	0	46,436	0	0	46,436
1983	0	0	20,119	0	0	20,119
1984	0	0	51,322	0	48	51,370

Table 32. Region 1 Southeast Alaska Annual Commercial Salmon All Troll Catch in Numbers of Fish by Calander Year, 1951-1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1951	451,180	1,964	2,002,653	167,880	23,944	2,647,621
1952	446,876	434	983,609	34,166	4,115	1,469,200
1953	462,652	710	487,784	22,293	7,148	980,587
1954	344,108	1,941	1,049,445	103,217	7,487	1,506,198
1955	325,960	758	749,434	57,267	2,930	1,136,349
1956	197,452	997	408,207	78,202	5,928	690,786
1957	264,333	1,484	794,709	44,386	9,940	1,114,852
1958	285,921	244	474,324	50,408	2,869	813,766
1959	318,488	161	567,166	55,314	1,298	942,427
1960	282,404	939	396,211	25,563	2,453	707,570
1961	204,289	1,264	399,932	19,303	2,679	627,467
1962	173,597	1,181	643,740	75,083	2,676	896,277
1963	243,679	2,014	693,050	106,939	6,230	1,051,912
1964	329,461	1,004	730,766	124,566	2,576	1,188,373
1965	308,902	1,872	695,887	81,127	6,359	1,094,147
1966	282,083	679	528,621	63,623	5,203	880,209
1967	274,678	157	443,677	57,372	7,051	782,935
1968	304,455	574	779,500	126,271	2,791	1,213,591
1969	290,266	444	388,857	83,743	1,708	765,018
1970	304,602	477	267,647	70,072	3,235	646,033
1971	311,439	929	391,282	104,557	7,602	815,809
1972	242,290	1,060	791,964	166,777	11,634	1,213,725
1973	307,807	1,222	540,125	134,586	10,460	994,200
1974	322,101	2,603	845,109	263,083	13,818	1,446,714
1975	287,342	1,098	214,170	76,882	2,784	582,276
1976	231,280	1,266	524,762	193,786	4,251	955,345
1977	271,777	5,701	506,927	281,286	11,617	1,077,308
1978	375,433	2,804	1,100,902	617,633	26,193	2,122,965
1979	338,319	7,018	918,845	629,144	24,661	1,917,987
1980	301,609	2,921	696,391	266,885	12,048	1,279,854
1981	251,801	7,476	860,898	579,524	8,680	1,708,379
1982	249,967	2,366	1,316,013	503,578	5,701	2,077,625
1983	271,496	8,017	1,276,363	498,245	20,308	2,074,429
1984	235,639	9,533	1,132,739	572,778	28,053	1,978,742

Table 33. Southeast Alaska Region Annual Commercial Hand Troll Salmon Catches in Numbers by Species, 1975-1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960						
1961						
1962						
1963						
1964						
1965						
1966						
1967	(Catches by hand troll gear separately not available prior to 1975.)					
1968						
1969						
1970						
1971						
1972						
1973						
1974						
1975	27,995	96	40,922	28,853	541	98,407
1976	26,294	516	88,733	44,054	2,061	161,658
1977	33,176	1,740	155,813	116,776	4,143	311,648
1978	54,383	1,155	378,927	243,469	9,573	687,507
1979	58,919	2,448	244,815	281,711	7,926	595,819
1980	51,337	1,257	179,122	111,548	4,532	347,796
1981	34,793	2,171	181,466	173,517	2,582	394,529
1982	37,787	513	260,703	132,135	1,187	432,325
1983	38,247	1,574	235,685	136,656	2,777	414,939
1984	34,454	1,982	178,369	151,518	4,894	371,217

Table 34. Southeast Alaska Region Annual Commercial Power Troll Salmon Catches in Numbers by Species, 1960-1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960						
1961						
1962						
1963						
1964						
1965						
1966						
1967	(Catches by power troll separately not available prior to 1975.)					
1968						
1969						
1970						
1971						
1972						
1973						
1974						
1975	259,347	1,002	173,248	48,029	2,243	483,869
1976	204,986	750	436,029	149,732	2,190	793,687
1977	238,601	3,961	351,114	164,510	7,474	765,660
1978	321,050	1,649	721,975	374,164	16,620	1,435,458
1979	279,400	4,570	674,030	347,433	16,735	1,322,168
1980	250,272	1,664	517,269	155,337	7,516	932,058
1981	217,008	5,305	679,432	406,007	6,098	1,313,850
1982	212,180	1,853	1,055,310	371,443	4,514	1,645,300
1983	233,249	6,443	1,040,678	361,589	17,531	1,659,490
1984	201,185	7,551	954,370	421,260	23,159	1,607,525

Table 35. Region I Overall Troll Fishing Periods, 1984.

Season	Open/Closed
Winter Season:	
October 1, 1983 - April 14, 1984	Open
Summer Season:	
April 15 - June 4, 1984[1]	Closed
June 5 - June 30, 1984	Open
July 1 - July 10, 1984	Closed
July 11 - July 29, 1984[2]	Open
July 30 - August 14, 1984[3]	Open
August 15 - August 24, 1984	Closed
August 25 - Sept. 20, 1984[2/3]	Open
Sept. 21 - Sept. 30, 1984	Closed

[1] Troll fishery closed in all areas except for the waters of Yakutat Bay as per regulations

[2] Eight day open and six day troll fishing periods in effect for portions of Districts 12, 14, and 15 from July 15, to September 20 as per regulations

[3] Chinook salmon season closed, however open for other species

Table 36. Region I Winter Chinook Salmon Season (October 1, to April 14) catch in numbers of fish, 1969/70 to 1983/84 season.

Season	Number of Chinook Salmon
1969/70	7,400
1970/71	4,300
1971/72	5,700
1972/73	7,900
1973/74	8,200
1974/75	9,300
1975/76	10,500
1976/77	8,300
1977/78	7,400
1978/79	5,200
1979/80	7,600
1980/81	9,700
1981/82	12,600
1982/83	31,100
1983/84	33,000

Table 37. Chinook salmon index escapements to Southeast Alaska index systems and transboundary rivers, 1975-84.

System/Tribut.	Type of Count	Index Escapements (Unexpanded) Avg.[1] 1975-80	1981	1982	1983	1984	Avg. 1981-84	% Change 1984 v.s. Ave.'75-80	% Change 1984 v.s. 1983	Index Escap. Goals	Percent Goal 1984	Percent Goal Avg. '81-84
Major (Transboundary) Systems (3 total)[3]												
Alsek/Kluckshu	(W)[2]	2,888	2,113	2,360	2,520	1,660	2,163	- 43%	- 34%	3,200	52%	68%
Taku/Nakina	(A)	2,813	5,110	2,533	968	1,887	2,724	- 33%	+ 95%	9,000	21%	30%
Nahlin	(A)	777	2,940	1,250	390	951	1,383	+ 22%	+144%	2,500	38%	55%
Taku Subtotal		3,590	8,050	3,783	1,358	2,838	4,007	- 21%	+109%	11,500	25%	35%
Stikine/L. Tahltan	(A)	972	3,334	2,830	594	1,294	2,013	+ 33%	+118%	2,100	62%	96%
Medium Systems (9 total)[3]												
Situk	(W)	1,292	643	434	592	1,726	849	+ 34%	+192%	2,100	85%	40%
Chilkat/B. Boulder	(A)	25	187	56	121	229	148	+816%	+ 89%	225	102%	66%
Andrews Creek	(W)	371	511	635	366	355	467	+ 26%	- 3%	750	47%	62%
Behm Canal Systems												
Unuk	(A)	802	731	1,351	1,106	1,837	1,256	+129%	+ 66%	1,800	102%	70%
Chickamin	(A)	216	380	504	556	1,014	614	+369%	+ 82%	900	113%	68%
Blossum	(A)	103	159	345	589	508	400	+393%	- 14%	800	64%	50%
Keta	(A)	254	329	754	822	610	629	+140%	- 26%	500	122%	126%
Behm Canal Subtotal		1,375	1,599	1,954	3,073	3,969	2,899	+189%	+ 29%	4,000	99%	72%
Minor Systems (22 total)[3]												
King Salmon R.	(A)	76	101	259	208	198	192	+161%	+ 5%	200	99%	96%

— continued —

Table 37. Chinook salmon index escapements to Southeast Alaska index systems and transboundary rivers, 1975-84. (Continued)

---

[1] When data is not available for all years 1975-80, averages calculated for available years.

[2] Type of count codes: (A) Aerial survey, helicopter peak spawning count (primary method).
(W) Weir total count.

[3] System size categories: Potential run size: Major - greater than 10,000
Medium - 1,500 to 10,000
Minor - less than 1,500

Notes:

(1) Thirty-four systems in Southeast Alaska, including the transboundary rivers, are classified as natural chinook salmon systems. Due to poor surveying conditions in many systems only those included in the table have been surveyed in a consistent manner in most years since 1975 to provide a relative measure or index of chinook salmon escapements.
(2) Index escapements shown have not been expanded for aerial survey counting rates or for tributaries not surveyed.
(3) Only large, non-jack spawners are enumerated in aerial surveys; no adjustment is made for jack spawners. Weir counts on Andrews Creek and the Situk River have been adjusted to include only large spawners.
(4) Counts include only spawning fish; spawners removed for egg takes not included.

Data Sources:

(1) Kissner, Paul D., Jr. 1984. A Study of Chinook Salmon in southeast Alaska. Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Federal Aid Report, 1983-84. Project AFS-41, Study AFS-41-11.
(2) Alaska Department of Fish and Game unpublished management records, personal communications P. Kissner and D. Ingledue.
(3) Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans unpublished management records. 1984 Alsek, Taku and Stikine data provided by S. Johnson, personal communications.

Table 38. Annette Island Reserve Annual Commercial Salmon Catch In Numbers Of Fish By Gear, 1962-1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
			- TRAP -			
1960	0	1,753	2,387	45,409	3,796	53,345
1961	0	9,949	5,740	157,046	8,648	181,383
1962	0	7,489	3,975	579,917	6,911	598,292
1963	0	4,166	1,646	86,836	2,204	94,852
1964	0	11,029	6,796	351,493	11,597	380,915
1965	0	3,345	2,256	33,626	246	39,473
1966	0	44,815	15,975	576,020	7,065	643,875
1967	0	3,144	368	6,925	321	10,758
1968	122	3,972	1,663	242,024	3,184	250,965
1969	0	970	400	29,238	258	30,866
1970	0	2,926	2,499	101,883	1,387	108,695
1972	135	8,139	4,688	415,242	4,518	432,722
1973	25	1,118	324	41,692	226	43,385
1974	15	2,615	1,006	109,053	375	113,064
1975	3	621	562	108,217	1,108	110,511
1976	45	5,010	1,223	435,801	2,838	444,917
1977	51	14,309	1,374	293,504	2,617	311,855
1978	135	6,071	4,371	702,157	1,344	714,078
1979	250	15,478	3,684	189,580	1,260	210,252
1980	139	6,098	1,789	449,292	1,013	458,331
1981	86	10,619	1,647	194,206	1,199	207,756
1982	553	24,412	4,576	517,637	913	548,091
1983	194	4,545	6,270	802,700	1,776	815,485
1984	182	16,474	5,595	649,458	6,284	677,993
			- PURSE SEINE -			
1977	1	1,430	9,984	205,834	3,665	220,914
1978	26	2,041	2,113	499,675	7,899	511,754
1979	0	311	239	66,050	3,511	70,111
1980	3	1,861	909	464,336	17,272	484,381
1981	4	1,316	1,100	245,151	4,747	252,318
1982	18	2,430	3,104	422,196	12,635	440,383
1983	3	5,939	3,341	1,001,650	5,017	1,015,950
1984	15	9,500	14,703	502,474	27,046	553,738
			- DRIFT GILLNET -			
1977	22	12,059	768	75,739	8,926	97,514
1978	36	15,507	2,187	33,612	16,362	67,704
1979	89	15,556	1,726	52,604	11,666	81,641
1980	38	15,775	2,565	191,814	38,779	248,971
1981	211	25,594	5,092	214,052	24,336	269,315
1982	569	42,847	6,665	162,049	27,281	239,411
1983	170	21,994	7,887	212,949	17,444	260,439
1984	39	23,665	8,201	404,010	71,458	507,373

Table 39. Region 1 Southeast Alaska Annual Commercial Salmon Catch In Numbers Of Fish (Hatchery), 1975-1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1975	0	0	2,700	0	0	2,700
1976	0	0	1,866	0	0	1,866
1977	0	0	1,612	92,459	0	94,071
1979	0	0	5,893	29,555	0	35,448
1980	----------	----------	NONE	----------	----------	----------
1981	0	1	5,003	132,744	1	137,749
1982	0	1	2,150	7,346	773	20,270
1983	0	1	4,220	126,688	18,269	143,178
1984	937	7	6,836	171,356	453,204	652,340

Table 40. Southeast Alaska Miscellaneous Gear Commercial Salmon Catches in Numbers by Species, 1970 to 1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1970	55	41	32	527	41	696
1971	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972	0	0	0	0	0	0
1973	51	143	807	315	6	1,322
1974	10	23	376	342	1,700	2,451
1975	0	0	2,700	0	0	2,700
1976	0	0	1,866	0	0	1,866
1977	0	0	1,612	0	0	1,612
1978	275	48	2,280	129	67	2,799
1979	14	24	5,924	7	25	5,994
1980	610	496	2,384	7,387	2,303	13,180
1981	748	178	582	5,096	360	6,964
1982	22	204	63	3,252	286	3,827
1983	33	20,481	418	8,586	1,067	30,585
1984	1,417	3,468	1,621	8,157	1,653	16,316

Table 41. Canadian commercial salmon catches in the Taku River, 1978-84.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	97	13,578	6,006	13,661	15,474	48,816
1980	225	22,602	6,405	26,821	18,516	74,569
1981	159	10,922	3,607	10,771	5,591	31,049
1982	54	3,144	51	202	3	3,455
1983	556	17,056	8,390	1,874	1,760	29,635
1984	350	27,242	5,357	6,964	2,492	42,570

Table 42. Canadian commercial and food fisheries salmon catches in the Stikine River, 1972-1984.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1972	0	230	0	0	0	230
1973	200	3,678	0	0	0	3,870
1974	0	3,500	0	0	0	3,500
1975	1,202	2,252	55	0	0	3,459
1976	1,160	3,644	25	0	0	4,829
1977	162	6,310	32	0	0	6,504
1978	500	5,000	0	0	0	5,500
1979[1]	1,625	13,534	10,720	1,994	424	28,297
1980	2,231	20,919	6,669	756	771	31,349
1981	1,558	27,624	2,675	3,857	1,128	36,842
1982	2,387	20,540	15,944	1,842	722	41,435
1983	2,063	21,120	6,173	1,120	364	30,780
1984	702	5,327	1	62	0	6,092

[1] Inception of major Canadian commercial fishery; catches prior to 1979 are in the food fishery.

Table 43. Southeastern Alaska Herring Catches in Thousands of Pounds, 1900-1983/84 Seasons.

Year	Total Catch	Year	Total Catch
1900	2,388	1942	7,382
1901	2,500	1943	12,470
1902	1,624	1944	33,602
1903	2,988	1945	48,252
1904	3,042	1946	75,128
1905	2,618	1947	83,658
1906	2,010	1948	32,250
1907	2,764	1949	28,558
1908	3,422	1950	26,822
1909	2,150	1951	21,304
1910	13,734	1952	32,040
1911	24,114	1953	24,870
1912	32,134	1954	12,892
1913	26,992	1955	22,736
1914	16,636	1956	45,638
1915	13,928	1957	49,490
1916	22,388	1958	77,594
1917	24,890	1959	99,732
1918	35,650	1960/61	77,812
1919	21,924	1961/62	49,418
1920	32,904	1962/63	33,874
1921	12,024	1963/64	31,212
1922	33,900	1964/65	46,698
1923	42,480	1965/66	24,318
1924	58,790	1966/67	10,680
1925	115,564	1967/68	6,050
1926	147,686	1968/69	3,632
1927	90,620	1969/70	7,364
1928	106,014	1970/71	6,648
1929	157,498	1971/72	8,414
1930	141,710	1972/73	11,827
1931	89,714	1973/74	12,536
1932	99,572	1974/75	15,994
1933	123,176	1975/76	16,195
1934	133,684	1976/77	17,297
1935	116,310	1977/78	12,106
1936	73,426	1978/79	13,050
1937	100,668	1979/80	18,408
1938	44,712	1980/81	16,732
1939	40,056	1981/82	17,260
1940	6,274	1982/83	19,764
1941	12,460	1983/84	18,062

Table 44. Southeastern Alaska Winter Food and Bait Herring Harvest in Pounds by Fishing Season and Month, 1971/72 to 1983/84.

Season	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	Total
1971-72	12,000	12,000	716,000	551,000	583,400	560,200	1,655,600	4,090,400
1972-73	1,800	504,800	748,600	1,173,600	1,694,600	2,349,000	1,435,600	7,908,000
1973-74	197,600	1,783,400	2,790,000	1,438,400	1,838,600	3,595,800	68,000	8,511,800
1974-75	-0-	2,306,400	3,422,200	2,569,000	1,174,800	1,330,600	1,017,800	11,820,800
1975-76	-0-	2,871,800	3,650,800	812,000	1,558,000	2,153,800	329,800	11,376,200
1976-77	-0-	1,560,000	4,391,400	2,948,600	2,044,600	1,874,200	-0-	12,818,800
1977-78	-0-	2,898,800	1,597,200	730,600	1,078,000	1,780,000	-0-	8,084,600
1978-79	-0-	-0-	4,788,000	-0-	-0-	2,182,000	-0-	6,970,000
1979-80	-0-	3,262,000	-0-	2,176,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	5,434,000
1980-81	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,012,000	1,240,000	-0-	3,252,000
1981-82	-0-	-0-	180,000	-0-	2,800,000	80,000	-0-	3,060,000
1982-83	-0-	196,000	1,102,000	-0-	-0-	1,040,000	-0-	2,338,000
1983-84	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,240,000	-0-	1,240,000

Table 45. Southeast Alaska Sac Roe Herring Harvest In Tons, By Area, For 1971-1984.

Year	Sitka Sound	Seymour Canal	Lynn Canal	Kah Shakes	Kasaan Bay	Other Areas	All Areas
1971	748	35	668	-	-	220	1,671
1972	602	495	524	-	-	201	1,822
1973	597	506	798	-	-	452	2,353
1974	681	904	396	-	-	-	1,981
1975	1,517	-	558	-	-	-	2,075
1976	800	195	630	426	107	96	2,254
1977	-	485	926	820	-	-	2,231
1978	175	729	954	171	-	-	2,029
1979	2,250	269	-	528	-	-	3,047
1980	4,300	-	375	2,300	-	-	6,975
1981	3,506	615	761	1,840	-	-	6,722
1982	4,363	-	551	2,279	-	-	7,193
1983	5,463	-	-	3,250	-	-	8,713
1984	5,711	518	-	2,182	-	-	8,411

Table 46. Catch of Primary Groundfish Species in Southeastern Alaska in Thousands of Pounds, 1969-84.

Year	Sablefish	Flounder	Pollock	Rockfish	Pacific Cod	Ling Cod
1969	465.3	30.2	0	21.5	48.5	32.6
1970	805.7	38.6	0	16.9	107.5	50.5
1971	577.3	0	0	47.1	14.2	35.4
1972	1653.0	25.0	0	115.2	36.7	83.5
1973	1876.6	881.1	0	104.9	68.5	88.9
1974	1717.8	312.1	0	116.4	151.7	60.6
1975	2399.8	0	0	216.5	102.6	90.9
1976	1759.1	279.5	409.6	279.1	132.2	68.4
1977	1804.1	1403.7	405.8	239.6	132.8	48.1
1978	2582.5	1681.7	1259.0	147.9	245.1	30.5
1979	4973.8	344.3	1133.6	496.5	245.9	70.5
1980	3496.2	556.3	924.5	370.2	173.8	43.2
1981	2618.1	331.0	3.0	622.3	82.9	83.8
1982	4199.8	350.0	58.0	623.0	92.0	65.0
1983	5199.5	461.0	0	877.4	40.1	79.4
1984	7104.4	461.0[1]	0	1773.0	76.3	174.7

[1] 1983/84 Seasonal Catch

Table 47. Region I Sablefish Catch and Percent of Landings by Fishing Gear Type, 1969-84.

Year	Total Catch in Pound (dressed wt)	GEAR TYPE: Longline Pounds (dressed wt)	%	Pot Gear Pounds (dressed wt)	%	Other Pounds (dressed wt)	%
1969	465,289	465,289	100%	N/A[1]		N/A	
1970	805,722	805,722	100%	N/A		N/A	
1971	577,288	467,225	81%	110,063	19%	0	0%
1972	1,652,980	1,397,340	85%	255,465	15%	175	.01%
1973	1,876,617	1,085,928	58%	788,742	42%	1,947	0.1%
1974	1,717,810	1,072,635	62%	638,370	37%	6,805	0.4%
1975	2,399,847	1,595,300	66%	803,564	33%	983	.04%
1976	1,759,086	1,453,515	83%	304,451	17%	1,120	.06%
1977	1,804,094	1,742,468	97%	53,329	3%	8,297	0.5%
1978	2,582,501	2,428,509	94%	153,304	6%	688	.03%
1979	4,973,826	4,577,117	92%	392,895	8%	3,864	.08%
1980	3,496,220	3,286,447	94%	209,773	6%	Trace	-
1981	2,618,156	2,570,849	98%	39,446	1.5%	7,861	0.5%
1982	4,199,831	4,113,093	98%	86,619	2%	119	<1%
1983	5,199,516	5,198,873	99%	483	<1%	160	<1%
1984	7,104,442	7,033,356	99%	71,086	1%	N/A	<1%

[1] Catch records not available by gear type.

Table 48. Region I sablefish dress weight catch (in pounds) by management area, 1969-1984.

Year	Inside Waters of Southeast Alaska: Northern Area[1]	Inside Waters of Southeast Alaska: Southern Area[2]	Offshore Waters of Southeast Alaska[3]	Yakutat Area[4]	Unknown	Total
1969	345,751	482	10,489	47,327	61,240	455,289
1970	421,344	94,426	236,802	1,502	51,648	805,722
1971	314,479	125,510	113,461	18,665	5,029	577,144
1972	1,089,150	458,175	101,302	4,350	0	1,652,977
1973	977,995	850,532	37,555	6,251	4,284	1,876,617
1974	815,731	621,325	276,768	3,986	0	1,717,810
1975	984,179	562,579	596,800	256,289	0	2,398,847
1976	970,313	116,134	660,244	12,395	0	1,759,086
1977	559,031	78,652	960,325	206,176	0	3,634,094
1978	788,523	214,129	1,379,549	191,037	9,263	2,582,521
1979	1,190,670	203,558	2,721,517	858,081	0	4,973,826
1980	856,220	44,000	2,317,000	270,000	0	3,496,220
1981	598,529	62,315	1,815,788	141,524	0	2,618,156
1982	781,470	289,991	2,027,142	1,101,228	0	4,199,831
1983	1,163,864	70,573	2,970,141	988,567	0	5,199,516
1984	1,122,893	237,489	3,781,189	3,781,189	0	7,104,442

[1] Statistical Districts 109-112 and 114-115
[2] Statistical Districts 101-103 and 105-108
[3] Statistical Districts 104, 113, 150, 152 and 154
[4] Statistical Districts 116, 157, 181, 189 and 191

Table 49. Statistical Area A King Crab Harvest in Pounds by Species, Number of Landings and Number of Vessels by Year, 1960-1984/85.

Year Season	Red & Blue	Number Landings	Number Vessels	Brown	Number Landings	Number Vessels	Total King Crab	Total Landings	Total Vessels
1960							3,424		
1961							429,600		3
1962							1,289,550		8
1963							1,112,200		8
1964							820,530		9
1965							579,300		7
1966							105,899		8
1968							2,199,772		19
1969							1,899,930		39
1969/70	1,438,226			359,567			1,797,833	460	33
1970/71	221,369	151	20	181,142			402,538	151	20
1971/72	391,623	213	18	372,933			764,556	213	18
1972/73	476,761	161	17	265,310	113	10	742,071	248	20
1973/74	640,369	207	27	179,520	92	14	819,889	257	31
1974/75	537,189	201	28	34,451	35	7	571,640	213	30
1975/76	346,341	170	25	68,429	31	5	414,770	190	25
1976/77	335,714	176	23	71,475	31	6	407,189	187	24
1977/78	241,220	143	24	81,746	47	7	322,966	142	24
1978/79	443,794	165	32	37,324	51	11	481,118	175	32
1979/80	672,734	245	36	46,551	74	11	719,285	256	38
1980/81	520,134	335	37	660,172	132	20	1,186,206	431	37
1981/82	530,461	181	42	622,666	240	28	1,153,127	421	42
1982/83	451,999	144	65	806,637	281	27	1,258,636	425	65
1983/84	303,916	155	90	996,887	314	32	1,300,803	469	90
1984/85	249,046	130	84	850,332	277	64	1,099,378	407	84

Table 50. Statistical Area A (Southeast-Yakutat) Red and Blue King Crab Harvest by District and Season, 1970/71 to 1984/85.

Season	Catch in Thousands of Pounds by District														YAKUTAT	TOTALS
	1	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
1970/71	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	45.2	118.3	130.8	48.6	1.1	0.8	53.8	-	-	401.9
1971/72	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	21.7	231.4	164.4	57.8	95.4	46.2	17.5	-	-	641.3
1972/73	-	-	-	2.1	-	16.8	11.2	183.0	109.1	19.0	34.5	95.4	-	1.3	4.5	476.8
1973/74	-	-	0.1	0.8	0.3	4.3	21.2	273.4	114.3	25.1	78.4	87.9	34.6	-	-	640.4
1974/75	0.3	-	-	1.5	0.1	7.6	30.2	124.5	74.1	64.6	102.2	117.0	8.5	-	6.6	537.2
1975/76	-	-	0.5	0.1	-	15.8	3.2	30.4	35.1	53.4	97.5	103.7	6.7	-	-	346.3
1976/77	-	1.8	4.3	11.6	-	11.6	16.6	49.3	81.9	11.0	52.8	70.2	24.7	-	-	335.7
1977/78	1.1	-	4.6	3.7	-	5.3	48.2	57.6	4.8	69.1	26.2	16.7	-	-	3.9	241.2
1978/79	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	-	121.6	123.6	13.5	112.5	31.2	29.7	-	5.1	443.8
1979/80	0.6	-	3.6	14.3	0.2	0.5	30.2	175.0	216.4	37.3	79.4	89.1	12.2	-	13.9	672.7
1980/81	1.1	-	-	2.8	4.3	27.4	10.5	167.8	155.4	7.9	67.9	5.2	39.6	-	18.6	508.6
1981/82	-	-	13.2	4.5	15.0	6.6	0.1	116.4	140.4	32.7	117.0	31.0	53.5	-	-	530.4
1982/83	-	-	7.2		1.4	1.5	2.5	77.5	61.6	98.0	70.2	94.6	28.0	-	4.1	452.0
1983/84	0.1	0.6	1.8	0.9	0.1	-	32.7	79.5	35.5	31.4	37.2	72.0	10.5	-	1.3	303.9
1984/85	0.7	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.7	59.1	76.2	9.2	51.9	44.0	6.8	-	-	249.1

Table 51. Statistical Area A (Southeast-Yakutat) red and blue king crab harvests (in thousands of pounds) by month and season, 1972/73 through 1984/85.

Season	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Total
1972/73	83.9	117.4	136.2	116.7	22.4	-	476.8
1973/74	171.8	228.1	184.0	50.1	6.2	0.1	640.4
1974/75	68.9	117.0	125.4	132.9	92.6	0.3	537.2
1975/76	45.4	111.7	68.6	57.0	59.5	4.1	346.3
1976/77	32.9	94.1	59.0	76.0	66.8	6.9	385.7
1977/78	34.1	43.8	45.3	50.9	59.3	7.8	241.2
1978/79	82.0	109.7	99.2	97.2	55.7	-	443.8
1979/80	211.9	179.7	175.8	105.3	-	-	672.7
1980/81	207.4	140.5	72.3	70.4	-	-	508.6
1981/82	-	327.4	173.0	30.1	-	-	530.4
1982/83	-	420.3	18.7	8.9	-	-	452.0
1983/84	-	-	287.3	12.0	3.0	-	303.9
1984/85	-	248.5	0.6	-	-	-	249.1

Table 52. Statistical Area A (Southeast-Yakutat) summary of red king crab, samples of commercial landings by age/size/class.

Season	Number Landings Sampled	Number Crab Sampled	Average Carapace Length	Percent Prerecruits	Percent Recruit	Percent Post Recruits				Percent Skips
						+1	+2	+3	+4	
1968/69	27	2,621	152.28	20.5	49.0	14.7	13.3	2.6	0.2	
1969/70	23	4,025	160.64	3.3	64.2	14.5	14.6	3.1	0.4	
1970/71	29	2,306	160.87	2.9	45.6	28.6	17.7	4.5	0.9	27.8
1971/72	9	849	160.47	4.5	53.7	19.9	14.0	4.8	3.1	23.1
1972/73	29	2,923	158.71	6.0	58.4	19.0	11.0	3.2	1.7	17.8
1973/74	15	1,445	160.86	3.0	35.6	40.4	15.3	4.6	1.4	38.1
1974/75	24	2,283	160.54	2.0	32.8	29.6	23.6	8.1	2.5	17.8
1975/76	23	2,044	160.46	7.4	49.3	18.8	14.5	7.0	2.6	20.2
1976/77	16	1,252	161.24	4.3	54.9	10.4	13.3	5.5	3.8	17.7
1977/78	34	3,267	156.27	8.5	29.2	33.6	17.7	6.6	3.7	54.9
1978/79	16	1,491	155.12	8.1	62.9	17.7	8.9	1.8	0.5	17.9
1979/80	33	3,495	156.29	4.9	58.1	22.4	11.9	1.9	0.5	25.6
1980/81	49	4,235	155.50	6.0	55.9	24.6	11.3	1.8	0.4	25.8
1981/82	37	3,413	158.86	3.4	48.9	26.0	16.8	3.9	0.9	29.4
1982/83	30	2,808	159.37	3.7	48.4	23.6	16.8	5.9	1.6	28.6
1983/84	40	3,566	158.38	4.3	54.9	22.9	13.0	3.7	1.2	24.0
1984/85	21	2,238	158.19	3.0	43.8	30.9	17.7	3.8	0.8	31.1

Table 53. Statistical Area A (Southeast-Yakutat) brown king crab harvests in thousands of pounds by district and seasons, 1972/73 to 1984/85.

Season	District												TOTAL
	2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1972/73				0.4	10.5	186.5	36.2	5.8		2.6	23.4		265.3
1973/74				0.1	0.5	149.2	24.6		0.6	4.1	0.4		179.5
1974/75				0.1	14.9	12.3	0.7	5.2		1.4	0.1		34.5
1975/76				0.6		58.8		1.3	3.5	0.8	3.5		68.4
1976/77					8.6	61.4	1.1	0.1			0.2		71.4
1977/78				0.1	0.1	73.8	7.4				0.5		81.7
1978/79						35.1	6.8	0.9		2.5	3.7		49.0
1979/80				0.4		36.5	7.6	1.2		0.3	0.5		46.6
1980/81				1.2	6.4	195.1	23.9	166.1	0.1	245.3	28.1		666.1
1981/82				6.1	23.6	218.5	50.9	88.9	4.3	183.5	48.8		625.5
1982/83		13.9	28.1	7.3	109.2	185.7	52.6	225.8	12.9	151.1	37.9		816.6
1983/84		3.2	5.4	5.3	142.3	222.7	40.2	436.2	0.1	46.5	94.4		966.4
1984/85	5.1	4.5	14.1	0.1	168.3	375.6	34.5	157.3	1.9	52.8	18.2	0.6	829.0

Table 54. Statistical Area A (Southeast-Yakutat) brown king crab harvests in thousands of pounds by month and season, 1972/73 to 1984/85.

Season	Months												Total	Landings	Vessels
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep			
1972/73	18.1	43.7	18.6	22.0	26.3	19.5	35.6	11.0	6.0	11.1	9.6	43.8	265.3	113	10
1973/74	25.6	21.4	15.6	16.5	12.2	24.6	30.9	15.5			3.2	13.9	179.5	92	14
1974/75	8.9	4.9	3.2	4.5	1.4	2.8	3.8					5.0	34.5	35	7
1975/76	16.1	4.8	7.9	13.1	1.4	13.2	1.7	0.3			2.6	7.2	68.4	31	5
1976/77	12.0	9.1	8.5	11.1	7.2	9.1	7.5	0.1				7.0	71.4	31	6
1977/78	9.6	7.2	15.1	10.8	9.1	11.5	12.3					6.2	81.7	47	7
1978/79	5.6	4.4	10.7	14.4	1.0	5.9	3.7	0.1			2.2	1.3	49.2	51	11
1979/80	4.7	8.2	4.9	9.0	16.5	34.8	44.9	10.4	6.8	6.2		3.3	147.8	74	11
1980/81	18.9	27.6	12.1	79.3	187.5	171.0	87.7	19.1	32.1	14.0	10.4	6.4	666.1	132	20
1981/82	35.4	41.7	44.0	17.9	93.8	85.8	70.7	16.6	81.8	70.0	48.2	19.1	625.2	257	28
1982/83	173.5	77.3	65.4	0	115.9	166.2	15.1	46.8	27.5	35.2	59.8	24.0	816.3	268	27
1983/84	24.3	53.6	11.3	31.7	168.9	303.5	287.1	53.4	32.2	11.0	6.9	13.5	963.5	257	87
1984/85	158.8	250.8	19.9	14.9	117.8	177.6	22.3	19.6	24.9	8.1	19.1	16.5	850.3	277	87

Table 55. Statistical Area A (Southeast-Yakutat) summary of brown king crab dockside samples by species, 1968/69 to 1984/85 season.

Season	Number Landings Sampled	Number Crab Sampled	Average Carapace Length (mm)
1970/71	16	1,132	174.5
1971/72	9	906	175.4
1972/73	12	1,153	174.4
1973/74	8	605	173.6
1974/75	1	104	170.4
1975/76	10	940	171.8
1976/77	2	150	168.5
1977/78	9	727	169.6
1978/79	6	505	171.8
1979/80	2	181	168.4
1980/81	17	991	172.7
1981/82	3	224	170.2
1982/83	11	931	171.8
1983/84	10	701	169.7
1984/85	12	1,364	165.3

Table 56. Statistical Area A (Southeast-Yakutat) tanner crab commercial catches, 1961 to 1983/84.

Year/Season	Southeast Catch in Pounds	Southeast Number Vessels	Yakutat Catch in Pounds	Yakutat Number Vessels	Total Stat. Area A Catch in Pounds	Total Stat. Area A Number Vessels
1961	6,800	-	-	-	6,800	-
1962	7,820	-	-	-	7,820	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	13,940	-	-	-	13,940	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	2,733	-	-	-	2,733	-
1968	109,220	-	-	-	109,220	-
1968/69	223,045	33	-	-	223,045	33
1969/70	660,037	31	-	-	660,037	31
1970/71	166,618	12	-	-	166,618	12
1971/72	656,661	25	-	-	656,661	25
1972/73	1,282,309	38	540,880	6	1,823,189	44
1973/74	1,309,673	44	1,872,357	11	3,182,030	55
1974/75	849,304	41	1,997,199	13	2,846,503	54
1975/76	2,157,752	28	1,724,649	3	3,882,401	31
1976/77	2,540,181	32	996,650	5	3,506,831	37
1977/78	2,085,151	32	998,646	6	3,083,797	38
1978/79	1,547,887	33	1,606,848	15	3,154,735	48
1979/80	1,736,247	42	2,474,089	14	4,210,336	56
1980/81	1,788,800	44	700,200	16	2,489,000	60
1981/82	2,845,983	46	71,944	4	2,917,927	50
1982/83	1,004,200	85	151,587	17	1,155,787	102
1983/84	1,581,192	99	11,142	4	1,592,334	103

Table 57. Statistical Area A (Southeast Alaska fishery) Tanner Crab, Harvest by Month and Season, 1968/69 to 1983/84.

Season	Harvest in Thousands of Pounds												
	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	TOTAL
1968/69	5.6	11.0	17.0	13.2	10.0	6.7	13.1	60.4	35.0	34.2	8.2	8.6	233.0
1969/70	24.4	30.3	17.5	18.7	19.7	97.2	214.4	149.6	21.1	27.1	32.5	7.5	660.0
1970/71	0.1	1.5	6.7	6.3	21.3	41.4	56.2	32.2	-	-	-	-	165.7
1971/72	-	29.9	30.9	39.0	29.4	17.9	91.6	203.5	148.5	58.5	6.3	1.0	656.5
1972/73	5.4	42.0	83.3	58.2	50.7	114.4	320.5	450.1	131.8	20.6	4.1	0.8	1,282.4
1973/74	29.4	91.8	94.8	87.3	69.5	126.3	314.7	406.2	89.8	-	-	-	1,309.8
1974/75	4.4	78.9	70.0	65.5	50.7	74.4	177.0	225.8	102.6	-	-	-	849.3
1975/76	13.3	110.3	125.4	107.1	159.7	367.4	634.6	460.0	168.8	11.1	-	-	2,157.8
1976/77	3.9	52.4	277.0	209.6	338.1	393.8	695.3	458.0	112.1	-	-	-	2,540.2
1977/78	29.4	162.7	139.5	176.0	116.4	275.2	595.0	507.0	84.0	-	-	-	2,085.2
1978/79	6.8	47.6	77.1	52.7	205.9	182.6	466.6	448.2	60.3	-	-	-	1,547.8
1979/80	57.5	72.7	74.5	61.0	146.3	403.4	604.8	278.5	37.5	-	-	-	1,736.2
1980/81	37.0	47.0	34.6	57.2	249.1	442.7	527.0	320.1	28.1	-	-	-	1,778.8
1981/82	-	-	-	883.8	492.8	575.5	679.8	214.0	-	-	-	-	2,846.0
1982/83	-	-	-	1,004.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,004.2
1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	857.2	723.5	-	-	-	-	-	1,581.2

Table 58. Statistical Area A (Southeast Alaska Fishery) Tanner Crab Harvest by District and Season, 1968/69 to 1983/84.

Season	Harvest in Thousands of Pounds by District															TOTAL
	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1968/69	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.6	85.7	2.1	81.7	20.1	0.8	9.8	15.4	5.8	-	233.0
1969/70	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	78.4	-	179.0	227.4	4.8	28.6	96.6	44.4	-	660.2
1970/71	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	41.7	31.7	0.6	75.7	2.9	10.6	-	2.6	-	166.6
1971/72	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	71.6	30.9	69.6	71.0	0.4	99.7	310.8	2.0	-	656.6
1972/73	-	-	-	-	37.5	-	69.2	37.3	55.0	436.9	23.3	58.3	505.2	59.6	-	1282.3
1973/74	-	-	-	0.3	18.8	4.2	23.1	46.1	132.8	616.2	1.7	60.8	404.3	1.5	-	1309.8
1974/75	3.5	-	-	-	0.9	10.6	22.0	40.0	67.3	211.2	3.6	100.7	381.0	8.4	-	849.2
1975/76	-	-	-	10.2	2.8	11.3	117.0	98.9	138.0	832.8	92.5	176.3	500.9	177.1	-	2157.8
1976/77	-	-	-	71.8	115.3	-	104.0	62.6	222.0	712.8	52.7	92.8	992.5	113.6	-	2540.1
1977/78	3.6	13.8	-	0.3	127.9	-	64.9	6.7	210.7	579.0	43.3	86.6	757.4	191.1	-	2085.3
1978/79	2.0	-	-	1.5	21.8	-	19.7	-	331.5	425.6	2.9	54.9	617.8	70.2	-	1547.9
1979/80	-	-	-	-	5.9	15.6	118.2	24.8	251.0	749.4	22.0	33.3	390.4	125.6	-	1736.2
1980/81	3.7	12.5	-	8.2	20.3	37.5	223.8	40.9	266.5	348.7	83.5	48.2	623.3	71.7	-	1788.8
1981/82	-	-	-	-	121.4	41.7	201.2	-	167.4	386.3	78.5	60.9	1,654.7	89.1	-	2846.0
1982/83	0.5	-	-	3.1	45.2	-	-	6.4	68.4	100.0	25.7	0.4	744.6	10.0	-	1004.2
1983/84	-	-	0.1	6.9	38.8	29.0	46.4	28.9	205.4	375.0	16.4	32.8	644.8	154.2	2.2	1581.2

Table 59. Statistical Area A (Southeast-Yakutat) Tanner crab commercial dockside size frequency sampling summary by size class in percent of sample, 1968/69 season to 1983/84.

Season	Carapace Width			Average Carapace Width	Number Samples	Sample Size
	139 mm and <	140-166 mm	167 mm and <			
			SOUTHEAST			
1968/69	7.3	59.8	32.9	160.2	8	632
1969/70	9.3	72.4	18.3	155.1	10	1,574
1970/71	12.1	71.0	16.9	153.2	8	489
1971/72	28.8	61.5	8.8	146.8	3	351
1972/73	20.3	64.9	14.7	151.4	8	1,032
1973/74	16.7	65.7	17.6	152.8	9	1,636
1974/75	6.2	67.7	26.1	157.9	5	514
1975/76	8.0	77.3	14.7	154.1	14	1,657
1976/77	4.3	80.1	14.8	154.4	29	3,838
1977/78	4.3	80.4	15.3	155.4	38	4,881
1978/79	3.5	82.9	13.6	154.7	29	3,277
1979/80	2.9	84.5	12.6	154.7	45	4,834
1980/81	4.3	87.5	8.1	150.9	43	4,089
1981/82	10.5	84.3	5.2	149.7	62	6,758
1982/83	4.4	87.9	7.7	151.3	58	5,918
1983/84	2.4	92.9	4.8	151.8	26	2,687
			YAKUTAT			
1973/74	42.6	56.8	0.5	144.8	6	1,480
1974/75	39.2	60.0	0.8	141.9	5	732
1975/76	45.2	52.3	2.5	140.8	12	1,083
1976/77	16.4	82.0	1.6	146.6	7	880
1977/78	20.1	78.7	0.3	145.1	11	2,273
1978/79	9.4	90.4	0.2	147.1	17	1,723
1979/80	10.3	88.7	1.0	147.5	23	2,396
1980/81	12.4	87.2	0.4	147.4	23	2,604
1981/82	No Samples Taken					
1982/83	No Samples Taken					
1983/84	No Samples Taken					

Table 60. Statistical Area A (Yakutat Fishery) Tanner Crab, Harvest by Month and Season, 1972/73 to 1983/84.

Season	Harvest in Thousands of Pounds												
	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Total
1972/73	-	13.1	2.4	28.5	-	26.4	56.2	165.4	219.8	11.9	-	17.2	540.9
1973/74	-	-	-	-	2.6	7.7	131.8	990.2	558.0	-	-	-	1872.3
1974/75	-	-	-	-	48.0	32.3	595.7	839.4	481.9	-	-	-	1997.3
1975/76	-	-	-	48.4	184.6	276.7	661.8	418.8	134.3	-	-	-	1724.6
1976/77	-	-	-	-	2.1	343.2	486.1	135.3	-	-	-	-	966.7
1977/78	-	3.0	14.5	40.5	169.7	184.6	254.1	279.0	53.1	-	-	-	998.5
1978/79	2.1	0.2	-	-	63.7	123.7	412.8	766.3	238.1	-	-	-	1606.9
1979/80	-	10.2	16.4	27.9	64.6	566.9	1220.9	560.8	6.5	-	-	-	2474.1
1980/81	-	-	-	0.3	19.8	181.9	437.8	60.7	-	-	-	-	700.2
1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.1	47.7	8.8	-	-	-	77.9
1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	50.2	73.9	27.5	-	-	-	-	151.6
1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	5.8	3.6	-	-	-	-	11.1

Table 61. Statistical Area A (Yakutat Fishery) Tanner Crab, Harvest by District and Season, 1972/73 to 1983/84.

Season	Harvest in Thousands of Pounds by District						TOTAL
	116	181	183	184	186	191	
1972/73	318.4	2.9	102.2	12.8	104.6	-	540.9
1973/74	-	619.4	518.6	215.6	518.3	-	1872.4
1974/75	24.4	1135.1	193.7	118.7	97.2	428.0	1997.1
1975/76	-	159.8	245.0	464.6	715.2	140.0	1724.6
1976/77	-	-	452.7	167.8	346.2	-	966.7
1977/78	-	-	998.6	-	-	-	998.6
1978/79	-	-	352.4	589.2	182.6	482.7	1606.9
1979/80	50.4	720.8	216.2	187.0	461.4	838.2	2474.1
1980/81	58.4	20.3	158.4	122.5	78.3	262.3	700.2
1981/82	-	-	51.8	-	-	20.1	71.9
1982/83	-	61.2	83.8	1.6	0.5	4.5	151.6
1983/84	-	-	11.1	-	-	-	11.1

Table 62. Southeast Region Dungeness Crab Catch and Number of Participating Vessels 1960-1984/85 Season.

Year/Season	Southeast Fishery		Yakutat Fishery		Region Total
	Catch in Pounds	Number of Vessels	Catch in Pounds	Number of Vessels	Catch in Pounds
1960	1,449,405		543,762		1,993,167
1961	671,455		1,023,545		1,695,000
1962	2,985,939		937,051		3,922,990
1963	3,296,362		1,383,298		4,679,660
1964	3,996,100		637,140		4,633,240
1965	2,392,395		910,278		3,302,673
1966	1,968,117		528,060		2,496,177
1967	2,033,156		2,031,460		4,064,616
1968	1,900,690		2,096,119		3,996,809
1969/70	1,149,111	20	1,207,397	11	2,356,508
1970/71	700,168	21	1,589,945	10	2,290,113
1971/72	413,361	23	1,250,118	8	1,663,479
1972/73	383,100	30	2,207,061	12	2,590,161
1973/74	563,148	41	2,532,778	22	3,095,925
1974/75	647,733	43	1,097,508	19	1,745,241
1975/76	562,768	32	628,879	16	1,191,647
1976/77	476,650	15	542,726	8	1,019,376
1977/78	124,276	11	131,052	2	255,328
1978/79	679,175	22	1,875,088	13	2,554,263
1979/80	719,277	32	1,474,149	19	2,193,426
1980/81	516,245	17	881,681	7	1,397,926
1981/82	2,685,627	55	3,300,158	16	5,985,785
1982/83	2,929,916	103	5,880,409	33	8,810,325
1983/84	2,155,420	139	2,677,468	54	4,832,888
1984/85	1,788,755	141	766,850	41	2,587,055

Table 63. Southeastern Fishery (Statistical Area A) Dungeness Crab, Catch by Month and Season, 1969/70 to 1984/85.

	Catch in Thousands of Pounds by Month												
Season	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	TOTAL
1969/70	21.3	84.9	201.0	217.5	225.5	210.9	116.6	37.0	14.2	5.0	7.1	8.1	1149.1
1970/71	11.1	37.0	92.0	150.4	157.1	122.9	68.6	35.9	9.3	5.6	4.6	5.9	700.1
1971/72	7.4	18.5	43.6	68.8	79.3	88.9	63.6	23.3	9.5	6.9	1.8	2.2	413.5
1972/73	4.2	10.8	38.6	57.6	82.4	83.6	49.5	31.5	16.7	3.5	1.4	3.2	383.0
1973/74	13.8	32.2	82.6	112.1	112.7	83.7	71.6	27.5	8.8	3.5	4.7	9.9	563.1
1974/75	24.8	21.5	106.5	138.4	126.9	85.0	53.9	27.6	26.5	6.3	13.7	16.8	646.9
1975/76	18.1	35.9	89.3	127.7	115.1	69.5	49.7	25.9	11.7	6.8	2.9	10.1	562.7
1976/77	0.4	-	105.9	178.9	83.9	42.6	30.1	13.4	11.6	3.9	6.1	-	476.7
1977/78	-	-	2.3	8.5	29.6	31.1	16.2	25.0	6.3	0.5	4.9	-	124.3
1978/79	-	-	123.5	127.7	145.6	117.6	73.5	42.9	21.7	17.8	8.9	-	679.2
1979/80	-	-	125.6	133.2	145.5	137.4	75.5	53.5	28.9	12.8	6.9	-	719.3
1980/81	-	-	63.0	169.4	121.4	68.5	36.3	30.2	13.0	5.3	9.1	-	516.2
1981/82	-	-	421.6	819.3	482.0	418.5	265.9	110.1	26.0	24.4	17.8	-	2685.6
1982/83	-	-	830.9	885.0	604.8	308.9	198.2	75.7	12.8	8.8	4.6	-	2929.9
1983/84	-	-	756.9	447.8	342.5	272.3	148.7	90.8	60.0	30.9	14.6	-	2155.4
1984/85	-	-	-	676.8	496.9	266.8	142.5	122.5	57.7	38.9	18.0	-	1820.0

Table 64. Statistical Area A Dungeness crab (Southeastern-Yakutat) 1984/85 season harvest by month and district.

District	1984 May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Total	
101	-	-	22,249	17,699	9,289	14,271	14,816	13,940	15,695	4,693	112,652	6.3%
102	-	-	3,123	4,997	570	-	48	640	-	12	9,390	0.5%
103	-	-	3,185	2,649	1,177	-	725	511	479	408	9,134	0.5%
104	-	-	-	229	-	1,727	-	-	-	-	1,956	0.1%
105	-	-	50,153	50,176	13,677	2,399	7,238	1,595	410	267	125,915	7.1%
106	-	-	128,245	131,554	70,028	29,598	15,495	9,824	612	2,152	387,508	21.8%
107	-	-	50,696	21,645	3,438	8,421	4,894	2,702	4,020	2,695	98,511	5.5%
108	-	-	160,369	42,004	20,078	12,929	21,143	2,707	4,539	959	264,728	14.9%
109	-	-	36,091	33,694	39,510	35,479	15,918	6,307	-	-	166,999	9.4%
110	-	-	17,728	12,432	8,530	4,905	1,514	989	-	68	46,166	2.6%
111	-	-	1,124	7,249	35	63	3,141	354	-	-	11,966	0.7%
112	-	-	10,143	24,995	37,328	17,880	21,913	12,587	2,000	-	126,843	7.1%
113	-	-	41,870	36,947	20,276	5,075	5,245	1,975	1,698	2,246	115,332	6.5%
114	-	-	64,240	69,679	32,109	11,929	10,055	920	-	3,668	192,600	10.8%
115	-	-	15,360	2,898	2,313	1,917	2,432	1,058	-	-	25,978	1.5%
116	-	9,802	29,963	35,697	6,535	-	-	1,080	-	-	83,077	4.7%
Southeast Total	-	9,802	634,539	494,541	264,893	146,593	124,577	57,189	29,453	17,168	1,778,755	100.0%
% Total		0.6%	35.7%	27.8%	14.9%	8.2%	7.0%	3.2%	1.7%	1.0%	100.0%	
181	275,605	342,723	105,912	37,832	10,197	17,952	-	1,330	-	-	791,551	29.6%
183	194,711	110,865	8,022	4,835	717	3,866	2,614	4,735	-	-	330,365	12.4%
184	245,871	178,585	54,026	-	-	11,085	-	-	-	-	489,567	18.3%
186	181,962	375,354	27,462	-	106,288	22,964	-	-	-	-	714,030	26.7%
191	60,828	193,738	24,125	-	66,596	-	-	-	-	-	345,287	12.9%
Yakutat Total	958,977	1,201,265	219,547	42,667	183,798	55,867	2,614	6,065	-	-	2,670,800	100.0%
% Total	35.9%	45.0%	8.2%	1.6%	6.9%	2.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	

Table 65. Statistical Area A (Southeast Alaska-Yakutat) summary of commercial dockside samples of Dungeness crab, 1975/76 season to 1983/84.

SOUTHEAST FISHERY	1976 1977	1977 1978	1978 1979	1979 1980	1980 1981	1981 1982	1982 1983	1983 1984	1984 1985
No. of samples	3	6	11	4	5	7	9	10	3
No. of crab measured	295	624	1,124	420	445	715	840	1,103	302
Average shoulder width, mm	177.65	178.71	179.99	181.19	180.60	183.96	187.01	186.5	175.9
Average shoulder width, inches	6.99	7.03	7.09	7.13	7.11	7.24	7.36	7.34	7.0
Range shoulder width, mm	159-204	159-211	161-213	160-217	161-207	165-215	164-218	159-225	164-205

YAKUTAT FISHERY	1976 1977	1977 1978	1978 1979	1979 1980	1980 1981	1981 1982	1982 1983	1983 1984	1984 1985
No. of samples	3	2	27	3	2	10	16	31	41
No. of crab measured	327	188	4,491	437	494	1,077	1,700	2,473	3,593
Average shoulder width, mm	176.34	182.36	180.41	186.88	180.56	175.74	182.36	193.87	190.6
Average shoulder width, inches	6.94	7.18	7.10	7.35	7.11	6.91	7.18	7.63	7.5
Range shoulder width, mm	157-207	161-211	156-221	166-221	161-215	160-218	158-222	163-231	162-232

Table 66. Yakutat Fishery (Statistical Area A) Dungeness Crab, Catch by Month and Season, 1969/70 to 1984/85.

	Catch in Thousands of Pounds										
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Total
1969/70	-	87.7	254.7	529.0	336.0	-	-	-	-	-	1,120.4
1970/71	-	40.3	468.0	426.1	511.9	143.6	-	-	-	-	1,589.9
1971/72	-	17.5	407.8	601.4	223.4	-	-	-	-	-	1,250.1
1972/73	-	120.4	653.7	951.6	478.0	3.4	-	-	-	-	2,207.1
1973/74	21.6	214.0	739.4	1,173.2	211.8	91.9	80.9	-	-	-	2,532.8
1974/75	16.3	141.0	505.0	242.0	121.5	37.4	34.3	-	-	-	1,097.5
1975/76	4.1	80.2	260.3	260.5	10.5	13.3	-	-	-	-	628.9
1976/77	-	-	133.0	246.7	163.0	-	-	-	-	-	542.7
1977/78	-	-	-	-	33.7	87.9	-	1.6	0.6	7.2	131.0
1978/79	-	-	720.6	897.9	256.6	-	-	-	-	-	1,875.1
1979/80	-	-	831.8	609.4	32.9	-	-	-	-	-	1,474.1
1980/81	-	-	404.4	328.3	129.6	18.7	0.5	-	0.1	-	881.7
1981/82	-	-	2,404.8	751.2	127.6	16.5	CLSD	-	-	-	3,300.2
1982/83	-	-	3,135.6	2,028.6	565.8	133.2	13.6	3.6	-	-	5,880.5
1983/84	-	970.7	1,197.8	201.8	53.8	183.9	55.9	2.6	2.6	2.9	2,677.5
1984/85	-	402.8	306.7	54.1	CLSD	2.3	-	-	-	-	765.9

Table 67. Southeast Alaska-Yakutat (Statistical Area A) Region Annual Shrimp Landing, Number of Participating Vessels and Gear Type, 1960-1984/85.

	Beam Trawl			Otter Trawl			Shrimp Pot			
Year/Season	Catch in Pounds	—Number of— Vessels	Landings	Catch in Pounds	—Number of— Vessels	Landings	Catch in Pounds	—Number of— Vessels	Landings	Total Catch in Pounds
1960	3,343,373	21	1,007							3,343,373
1961	4,212,300	20	1,394							4,212,300
1962	3,884,050	22	1,400				488		6	3,884,538
1963	3,110,340	20	1,080				686		9	3,111,026
1964	2,793,101	13	1,092				3,669		11	2,796,770
1965	2,941,429	13	1,338				0		0	2,941,429
1966	3,784,597	14	1,663				400		1	3,784,997
1967	2,203,717	13	1,105				38,900		113	2,242,617
1968	2,003,753	12	925				38,209		65	2,041,962
1969/70	1,840,727	10	952				40,196	5	53	1,880,923
1970/71	824,800	8	477				32,833	5	42	857,633
1971/72	1,045,300	8	592				12,071	4	26	1,057,371
1972/73	955,900	9	411				27,713	7	46	983,613
1973/74	763,000	8	460				5,028	1	4	768,028
1974/75	1,205,600	10	434				15,954	5	18	1,221,554
1975/76	983,700	10	452				5,841	5	11	989,541
1976/77	770,600	14	468	185,755	2	6	12,451	6	31	968,806
1977/78	947,626	11	405	0	0	0	19,185	7	17	966,811
1978/79	1,021,070	10	511	0	0	0	28,202	9	82	1,049,272
1979/80	952,906	17	912	56,500	2	2	23,505	10	31	1,032,911
1980/81	843,737	18	924	2,136,966	22	38	63,095	26	147	3,043,798
1981/82	918,975	19	531	36,365	3	4	87,287	34	231	1,042,627
1982/83	1,397,026	18	455	127,912	6	6	174,593	52	431	1,699,531
1983/84	1,763,419	17	672	416,190	4	10	289,964	87	562	2,469,303
1984/85	1,213,456	23	779	138,593	1	3	255,884	118	753	1,607,933

Table 68. Statistical Area A (Southeast-Yakutat) Shrimp Beam Trawl Harvest by Month and Season 1969/70 to 1984/85.

Season	Harvest in Pounds in Thousands of Pounds												
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	TOTAL
1969/70	326.7	280.2	78.8	129.1	184.7	241.2	119.6	165.2	160.0	100.6	32.4	22.4	1840.9
1970/71	131.3	105.1	65.4	79.8	49.7	65.5	54.8	91.6	64.0	59.7	14.9	73.0	824.8
1971/72	139.0	96.2	144.5	106.6	69.7	79.3	59.9	71.0	46.3	64.8	90.8	77.8	1045.3
1972/73	168.5	125.4	77.2	66.1	65.8	44.7	59.9	66.0	81.6	60.3	104.2	36.2	955.9
1973/74	96.3	124.1	75.6	73.7	45.0	32.0	56.8	121.1	42.2	29.2	21.6	45.4	763.0
1974/75	160.9	199.2	202.4	168.0	120.1	61.4	73.9	90.8	104.2	21.6	0.7	2.4	1205.6
1975/76	180.7	130.3	67.2	92.6	112.3	154.5	73.0	77.8	38.9	46.1	3.6	6.7	983.7
1976/77	78.9	171.6	120.0	118.8	61.7	37.4	55.0	33.1	65.0	24.8	0.7	3.6	770.6
1977/78	73.3	229.8	152.9	166.2	126.2	47.8	29.6	19.4	81.7	20.7	-	-	947.6
1978/79	107.9	130.9	137.6	240.2	112.0	93.1	67.1	36.8	72.3	23.1	-	-	1021.0
1979/80	99.8	154.9	146.5	165.7	104.7	55.1	58.6	39.6	66.3	48.2	-	-	947.3
1980/81	153.8	168.6	164.9	153.7	54.2	30.2	35.5	12.2	33.6	31.6	1.8	3.7	843.8
1981/82	165.1	183.4	124.0	168.6	81.1	52.7	36.2	48.3	33.0	22.3	0.1	3.1	918.1
1982/83	181.1	171.7	168.8	159.4	134.0	50.1	60.7	82.0	152.6	119.8	64.4	52.5	1,397.1
1983/84	436.3	249.0	287.0	218.2	138.5	132.0	83.3	86.9	99.2	15.1	8.7	9.2	1,763.4
1984/85	156.2	252.5	269.8	232.8	130.9	59.5	61.8	49.7	57.4	22.5	3.0	1.1	1,297.2

Table 69. Statistical Area A (Southeastern Alaska- Yakutat) Shrimp Beam Trawl Harvest in Pounds by Month and District, 1984/85 Season.

Month	District 1	2	5	6	7	8	10	15	TOTAL
May	0	0	0	5,683	23,952	110,056	16,286	307	156,284
June	0	0	0	86,884	37,707	120,949	6,469	504	252,513
July	0	0	0	175,458	2,717	89,023	2,599	56	269,853
August	0	0	0	175,458	8,813	104,006	4,357	0	292,634
September	0	0	403	115,647	6,654	84,142	951	0	207,797
October	0	83	0	21,509	6,169	31,769	2,442	0	61,972
November	0	0	0	32,904	5,474	20,955	1,623	0	60,956
December	0	0	0	29,080	1,490	17,541	0	0	48,111
January	57	0	0	31,261	3,933	16,697	0	0	51,948
February	0	0	0	7,471	3,000	12,021	0	0	22,492
March	0	0	0	0	1,063	0	0	0	1,063
April	0	0	0	0	256	755	0	0	1,011
TOTAL	57	83		681,355	101,228	607,914	34,727	867	1,426,231

Table 70. Statistical Area A (Southeastern-Yakutat) Shrimp Pot Fishery Catch in Thousands of Pounds by Year and District, 1969 to 1984.

District	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1	32.9	11.0	3.8	8.4	-	3.0	1.6	4.4	3.6	5.7	4.2	21.4	14.5	18.9	39.5	47.9
2	4.5	1.5	3.4	14.8	5.0	12.8	4.0	6.7	10.8	13.1	7.3	13.2	16.5	18.1	32.5	19.0
3	-	8.1	-	-	-	-	0.2	1.4	-	-	4.2	7.6	23.1	60.5	61.0	35.5
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	0.4	-	-	1.0	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	0.9	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	4.5	13.6	4.7
7	2.8	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	4.8	3.8	5.0	15.4	19.2	28.2	73.1	82.7
8	-	1.1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	0.8	-	2.2	4.9	15.0
9	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	2.1	4.1	6.0	0.1
10	-	0.2	2.1	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	0.0	5.5	13.3
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.5	-	0.2
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	0.0	2.0	1.1	0.5	3.7
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.5	15.8	15.2	21.1
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.5	-	4.0
183	-	10.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.6	0.0	32.6	6.6
186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6
UNK.	-	-	1.9	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.1	-
TOTAL	40.2	32.8	12.1	27.3	5.0	16.0	5.8	12.5	19.2	28.2	23.3	63.1	87.3	174.6	290.0	255.9
LANDINGS	53	42	26	46	4	18	11	31	17	82	31	147	231	431	562	685
VESSELS	5	5	4	7	1	5	5	6	7	9	10	26	34	52	87	106

Vessels for 1969 through 74.
Permits fished for 1974 through Present.

Table 71. Statistical Area A (Southeastern-Yakutat) Shrimp Pot Fishery Catch in Thousands of Pounds by Year and Month, 1969-1984.

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Landings	Vessels
1969	4.2	5.7	3.5	5.5	6.5	3.4						1.5	40.2	53	5
1970	4.6	4.6	5.1	2.5	4.3	6.5	1.0			0.3	0.8	3.2	32.8	42	5
1971	1.6	3.5	1.3				1.9		2.0	0.2	0.9	0.5	12.1	26	4
1972	1.8	1.6	4.7	10.9	3.8	1.7		2.1		0.6			27.3	46	7
1973			0.9	1.1		2.5						0.5	5.0	4	1
1974		1.3	4.5	7.3		1.7				0.4	0.3	0.6	16.0	18	5
1975	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.7			1.0				0.4	1.9	5.8	11	5
1976	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2			0.5	1.6	12.5	31	6
1977	10.4		1.5	6.5			0.3		0.1	0.4	0.1		19.2	17	7
1978	9.9	1.4	1.6	5.3	3.9	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.5	28.2	82	9
1979				3.2	5.1	3.2	3.9	1.6	3.6	1.8	0.8		23.3	31	10
1980	0.8	1.5	3.7	2.5	12.4	8.4	7.8	1.5	11.1	9.4	3.1	0.7	63.1	147	26
1981	1.7	1.4	4.0	7.4	8.3	7.2	23.0	10.0	5.7	11.4	2.9	4.3	87.3	231	34
1982	2.6	5.1	9.9	10.0	3.3	5.0	32.6	47.3	15.0	20.1	7.0	16.2	174.6	431	52
1983	9.2	25.8	7.5	1.0	4.5	3.3	50.7	42.9	58.2	38.2	34.2	14.4	290.0	562	87
1984	12.2	20.3	22.3	24.4	30.6	29.4	8.8	8.0	4.3	32.4	36.6	26.5	255.9	753	118

Table 72. Statistical Area A historic abalone harvests in pounds by management area, 1963-1984.

Year	Ketchikan (Dis. 1-4)	Sitka (Dis. 13, 9A)	Petersburg (Dis. 5-8, 9B, 10)	Juneau (Dis. 11, 12, 14-16)	Total
1963					
1964		3,000			3,000
1965		1,000			1,000
1966	3,000				3,000
1967	6,511				6,511
1968					
1969					
1970		1,100			1,100
1971		923			923
1972		2,610			2,610
1973	144	2,669			2,813
1974		16,339			16,339
1975		8,497			8,497
1976	55	546			601
1977	955	12,939			13,894
1978	131,128	50,167			181,295
1979	286,266	67,671	3,134	298	357,369
1980	229,644	14,182	3,362		247,188
1981	337,481	30,919	824		369,224
1982	96,968	12,826	3,490	0	113,284
1983	37,499	8,735	570	0	46,804
1984	94,867	8,459	13,917	0	117,243

Table 73. Statistical Area A abalone, Haliotis kamtschatkana, seasonal commercial harvests in round pounds and landings ( ) by district, 1977/78 to 1984/85.

Season	Districts									
	1	2	3	4	5	9	13	14	16	Total
1977/78	133 (1)	-	26,911 (38)	94,504 (42)	-	-	41,482 (163)	148 (3)	-	163,178 (247)
1978/79	35 (1)	160 (2)	51,151 (5)	152,823 (142)	3,134 (2)	-	61,045 (178)	148 (3)	171 (1)	268,667 (364)
1979/80	-	3,807 (7)	102,946 (53)	129,743 (66)	-	4,590 (3)	32,684 (126)	-	-	273,770 (255)
1980/81	15 (1)	1,355 (1)	111,058 (84)	147,242 (120)	824 (5)	-	18,619 (76)	-	-	279,113 (287)
1981/82	-	-	68,049 (69)	87,157 (74)	-	-	18,821 (13)			172,029 (150)
1982/83	98 (1)	-	29,693 (33)	67,177 (82)	3,490 (4)	-	12,862 (14)	-	-	113,284 (134)
1983/84	2,565 (1)	-	67,336 (46)	39,506 (40)	7,601 (12)	-	9,922 (19)	-	-	126,950 (128)
1984/85	2,745 (8)	55 (1)	23,553 (38)	23,511 (37)	7,548 (3)	-	10,804 (13)	-	-	68,276 (100)

Table 74. Statistical Area A abalone, summary of commercial dockside sampling data.

Season	No. of Samples	Sample Size	Average Length(mm)	Range	Number Abalone Per Pound
1977/78	4	493	98.02	81-126	2.86
1978/79	7	965	100.22	80-136	Not sampled
1979/80	18	2,026	106.06	84-143	2.51
1980/81	10	1,311	103.91	90-130	2.78
1981/82	7	785	106.91	83-136	2.60
1982/83	6	689	103.01	89-132	2.74
1983/84	13	971	106.46	92-138	2.90
1984/85	5	608	106.35	92-136	2.79

Table 75. Statistical Area A (Southeast-Yakutat) historic commercial catch and effort of weathervane scallops.

Year	Number of Vessels	Catch in Pounds	Number of Landings	Average Catch Per Landing	Average Catch Per Vessel
1968	11	927,795	34	37,112	84,345
1969	14	837,087	59	14,188	59,792
1970	2	22,726	2	11,363	11,363
1971	3	84,948	10	8,495	28,316
1972	4	128,241	6	21,373	32,060
1973	4	173,700	4	43,425	43,425
1974	2	356,493	15	23,766	178,246
1975	4	139,022	12	11,585	37,455
1976	2	189,543	15	12,636	94,771
1977	2	22,121	3	7,374	11,060
1978	NO FISHING OCCURRED				
1979	2	20,146	2	10,073	10,073
1980	6	261,517	22	11,887	43,586
1981	11	445,934	36	12,387	40,539
1982	7	210,554	30	7,018	30,079
1983	1	800	1	800	800
1984	2	74,010	15	4,934	37,005

Table 76. Statistical Area A (Southeast-Yakutat) commercial catch (landings) of Miscellaneous Species.

Year	Octopus 870	Sea Urchins 896	Sea Cucumbers 895	Snails 890	Geoducks 815	Razor Clams 830	Squid 875	Coral 899
1976	1,525(20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	390(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	1,135(15)	-	-	426(1)	-	1,064(2)	-	1,510(2)
1979	1,362(18)	-	-	-	-	-	52(1)	225(1)
1980	3,581(36)	-	-	-	300(1)	-	-	-
1981	6,107(62)	1,584(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	2,274(42)	550(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	3,983(3)	1,870(1)	256(1)	128(1)	266(1)	-	-	-
1984	2,184(10)	61,650(29)	290(4)	471(6)	1,066(2)	35(1)	-	-

Table 77. S.E. Alaska Yearly Subsistence Effort and Species Harvest 1961-1984.

Year	#Permits Issued	Harvest					Total
		Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho	King	
1961 [1]	554	-	-	-	-	-	14,826
1962 [1]	309	-	-	-	-	-	7,067
1963 [1]	696	-	-	-	-	-	6,514
1964 [1]	642	-	-	-	-	-	9,525
1965 [1]	665	-	-	-	-	-	10,303
1966 [1]	2,372	-	-	-	-	-	15,384
1967 [2]	632	7,238	482	4,059	489	6	16,286
1968 [2]	815	8,382	1,328	4,260	624	62	16,923
1969 [2]	774	6,305	1,771	3,180	70	9	13,479
1970	788	10,751	2,246	2,415	—	13	15,125
1971	1,067	9,598	3,648	6,123	—	—	19,369
1972	936	9,089	1,253	3,970	—	10	14,422
1973	1,031	7,584	2,675	6,799	63	6	17,127
1974	1,042	7,822	2,690	6,819	61	6	17,160
1975	944	9,454	11,428	5,277	96	—	25,755
1976	1,166	9,625	1,590	3,594	9	—	13,748
1977	888	6,484	1,963	3,007	68	—	11,522
1978	1,490	10,662	4,832	3,150	57	—	18,107
1979	1,611	17,078	5,585	4,001	60	—	26,724
1980	2,395	25,818	2,051	3,721	12	40	32,325
1981	2,677	21,855	9,754	7,273	259	1	39,142
1982	2,968	31,919	4,072	3,183	100	10	39,284
1983	2,752	15,790	1,747	2,533	146	2,533	20,278
1984	2,996	19,204	2,560	2,502	721	55	25,042

[1] Data Incomplete.
[2] District 113 Data Unavailable by Species.

Table 78. Southeast Alaska reported salmon subsistence catch and number of permits issued and returned by Area - 1984.

Area	Stream Number	Number of Permits		Number of Salmon Reported Taken					
		Issued	Returned	King	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Vallner	101-29-006	2	2	0	0	0	50	4	54
Hugh Smith	101-30-075	34	28	0	148	0	0	0	148
Fish Creek	101-43-033	1	1	0	0	0	8	1	9
White River	101-45-024	6	3	0	0	0	47	10	57
Nigelieus River	101-45-075	2	1	0	0	0	30	0	30
Carroll River	101-45-078	10	8	0	0	0	135	0	135
McDonald River	101-80-063	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traitors River	101-90-029	2	2	0	0	0	35	3	38
Total - District 1		63	51	0	148	0	305	18	471
Dolomi	102-20-040	2	1	0	20	0	0	0	20
Kegan	102-30-067	30	20	0	24	0	0	0	24
Lagoon Creek	102-40-060	1	1	0	0	0	40	0	40
Chalmondeles	102-40-067	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maybeso Creek	102-60-084	4	3	0	0	0	116	0	116
Karta River	102-60-087	309	252	0	1,631	0	50	0	1,681
Kasaan	102-70-011	3	3	0	0	0	132	0	132
Thorn River	102-70-058	13	11	0	20	0	0	0	20
Total - District 2		364	291	0	1,695	0	338	0	2,033
Hetta Inlet	103-20-020	152	75	0	1,081	0	0	0	1,081
Klawock	103-60-047	336	235	0	2,366	0	50	207	2,623
Warm Chuck	103-80-031	16	11	0	30	0	42	0	72
Deweyville	103-90-014	61	52	0	482	0	0	0	482
Stanley Creek	103-90-030	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 3 Totals		566	374	0	3,959	0	92	207	4,258
District 4	104-00-000	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 4 Totals		6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Area	Stream Number	Number of Permits		Number of Salmon Reported Taken					
		Issued	Returned	King	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Shipley Bay	105-42-20	34	34	0	275	0	0	0	275
District 5 Totals		34	34	0	275	0	0	0	275
Hatchery Creek	106-30-051	39	38	0	211	0	0	0	211
Salmon Bay	106-40-10	11	10	0	58	0	0	0	58
Steamer Bay	106-30	2	2	0	0	0	45	0	45
Blind Slough	106-44	51	49	0	0	319	0	1	320
District 6 Totals		103	99	0	269	319	45	1	634
Thomas Place	107-30-30	29	27	0	158	0	1	0	159
Olive Cove	107-30-70	5	5	0	0	0	122	0	122
Dos Salmon	107-30	4	4	0	0	0	0	6	6
Mill Creek	107-40-70	43	43	0	267	0	3	0	270
Earl Wess Creek	107-40	9	8	0	0	37	0	0	37
District 7 Total		90	87	0	425	37	126	6	594
Blind Slough	108-40	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 8 Totals		2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Falls Creek	109-20	19	20	0	180	0	0	0	180
Gut Bay	109-20	134	90	0	1,081	0	0	0	1,081
District 9 Total		163	110	0	1,261	0	0	0	1,261

Table 78. Southeast Alaska reported salmon subsistence catch and number of permits issued and returned by Area - 1984. (Continued).

Area	Stream Number	Number of Permits		Number of Salmon Reported Taken					
		Issued	Returned	King	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Admirality Creek	111-41-05	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	5
Salmon Creek	111-40-15	20	13	0	0	164	0	0	164
Middle Point Crk	111-40-65	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 11 Totals		33	18	0	0	164	0	5	169
Basket Bay	112-12-25	303	208	0	3,056	0	2	3	3,061
Funter Bay	112-63	2	1	0	0	0	20	10	30
Mitchell Bay	112-67	80	32	0	0	176	0	0	176
Favorite/Chiak	112-67 & 80	149	61	0	0	0	395	481	876
District 12 Totals		534	302	0	3,056	176	417	494	4,143
Redfish Bay	113-13-000	19	18	0	207	0	0	0	207
Politofski/Whale	113-22-000	11	11	0	112	0	0	0	112
Necher Bay	113-34-000	46	44	0	279	0	1	1	281
Aleuthina	113-41-000	6	3	0	0	0	50	45	95
Camp Coogon Bay	113-41-000	12	6	0	0	0	80	26	108
ReJoubt Bay	113-41-000	79	75	0	175	0	0	0	175
Salmon Lake	113-41-000	98	77	0	69	0	90	20	159
Sandy Cove	113-41-000	5	4	0	0	0	15	19	34
Starrigavan Bay	113-41-000	51	48	0	0	0	525	90	609
Nakwasina Sound	113-43-000	38	16	0	0	0	100	27	127
Katlian Bay	113-44-000	40	20	0	0	0	40	50	90
Lake Creek	113-52-000	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fick Cove	113-57-000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 78. Southeast Alaska reported salmon subsistence catch and number of permits issued and returned by Area - 1984. (Continued).

Area	Stream Number	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Permits Returned	Number of Salmon Reported Taken: King	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Hoonah Sound	113-58-000	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sitkah Bay	113-59-000	228	213	0	3,494	0	0	0	3,494
Lea's Anchorage	113-61-000	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deep Bay	113-64-000	7	6	0	0	0	50	100	150
Klag Bay	113-72-000	45	45	0	798	0	0	0	798
Lake Anna	113-72-000	6	6	0	25	0	0	0	25
Ford Arm	113-73-000	19	19	0	39	0	0	0	39
Surge Bay	113-93-000	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 13 Totals		727	626	0	5,198	0	951	378	6,527
Port Frederick	114-31 to 34	61	34	0	0	0	82	602	684
Excursion Inlet	114-80	7	2	0	0	0	0	169	169
District 14 Totals		68	36	0	0	0	82	771	853
Chilkat River	115-32-10250	182	0	54	2,259	25	195	560	3,093
Chilkat Inlet	115-32	27	0	1	230	0	9	37	277
Chilkoot Inlet Sawmill Creek	115-33	34	0	0	429	0	0	25	454
District 15 Totals		243	0	55	1,919	25	204	622	3,824
Grand Total		2,996	2,031	55	19,204	721	2,560	2,502	25,042

Table 79. Yakutat Yearly Subsistence Effort and Species Harvest 1975-1984.

Year	#Permits Issued	Harvest					Total
		Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho	King	
1975	18	510	--	--	40	27	577
1976	35	1,060	--	--	55	83	1,198
1977	45	1,242	--	--	781	92	2,115
1978	127	870	--	--	912	59	1,841
1979	N/A	525	--	--	720	238	1,483
1980	68	961	--	--	1,507	284	2,752
1981	N/A	959	--	--	1,461	177	2,597
1982	71	1,645	--	--	2,180	255	4,151
1983	N/A	1,175	--	--	420	188	1,783
1984	N/A	890	--	--	572	232	1,694

Table 80. 1982 Yakutat area reported subsistence salmon harvest by area for 1984.

Area	Number of Salmon Reported Harvested					
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Alsek River	35	97	3	0	0	162
Akwe River	1	5	0	0	0	6
Situk River	133	601	•30	0	0	764
Yakutat Bay	46	108	0	0	0	154
Ankau River	0	0	445	0	0	445
Lost River	18	79	67	0	0	164
Total	232	890	572	0	0	1,694

Table 81. Herring spawn on kelp subsistence harvests, 1966-1984.

Year	Permits Issued	Permits Returned	Total Pounds Harvested[1]
Craig/Klawock/Hydaburg:			
1966	145	86	5200
1967	201	130	3368
1968	130	95	2260
1969	80	61	2858
1970	103	70	3213
1971	81	66	2643
1972	102	44	4250
1973	31	9	1209
1974	159	39	3087
1975	92	34	1640
1976	54	12	1728
1977	34	7	352
1978	109	83	3521
1979	102	81	1268
1980	309	189	3721
1981	157	87	3407
1982	187	81	5485
1983	302	189	5945
1984	201	159	4972
Kah Shakes:			
1978	11	8	122
1979	16	6	0
1980	33	24	75
1981	6	5	10
1982	30	18	342
1983	33	24	103
1984	14	6	116
Sitka Area:			
1979	21	10	137
1980	19	13	145
1981	26	19	178
1982	36	25	886
1983	69	48	1,991
1984	50	40	1,281

[1] Total harvest expapnded from harvests reported on returned permits to include estimate of the non-reported harvest.

APPENDIX I

Region I (Southeast Alaska - Yakutat)
Drift Gill Net fishing Time and Areas Open - 1984

This Appendix consists of two parts. First the hours fished by day and general area (ie., section or district) are presented in tabular form. This is followed by a description of the specific areas open by time period. Unless indicated otherwise the open waters of the section or district are as described in the 1984 Finfish Regulation Booklet.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA DRIFT GILLNET FISHING TIME BY AREA AND HOURS OPEN PER DAY-1984.

DATE	DAY OF WEEK	DISTRICT, SECTION OR AREA														
		1-B	LOWER CLARENCE STRAIT	6-A	WRANGELL NARROWS	6-B	6-C	6-D	8 BLIND SLOUGH	11-B	SNETTISHAM HATCHERY AREA	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C
17-Jun-84	SUN.	12				12	12	12		12			12		
18-Jun-84	MON.	24				24	24	24		24			24		
19-Jun-84	TUES.	24				12	12	12		24			24		
20-Jun-84	WED.	24								12			12		
21-Jun-84	THUR.	12													
24-Jun-84	SUN.	12				12	12	12		12			12		
25-Jun-84	MON.	24				24	24	24		24			24		
26-Jun-84	TUES.	24				12	12	12		24			24		
27-Jun-84	WED.	24								12			12		
28-Jun-84	THUR.	12													
01-Jul-84	SUN.	12				12	12	12		12			12		
02-Jul-84	MON.	24				24	24	24		24			24		
03-Jul-84	TUES.	24				12	12	12		24			24		
04-Jul-84	WED.									12			12		
08-Jul-84	SUN.	12				12	12	12		12			12		
09-Jul-84	MON.	24				24	24	24		24			24		
10-Jul-84	TUES.	24				12	12	12		18			24		
11-Jul-84	WED.									12			12		
15-Jul-84	SUN.	12		12		12	12	12		12		12	12	12	12
16-Jul-84	MON.	24		24		24	24	24		24		24	24	24	24
17-Jul-84	TUES.	24		24		24	24	24		18		12	24	24	24
18-Jul-84	WED.	24		12		12	12	12		12			12	12	12
19-Jul-84	THUR.	12													

--continued--

SOUTHEAST ALASKA DRIFT GILLNET FISHING TIME BY AREA AND HOURS OPEN PER DAY-1984. (Continued)

DATE	DAY OF WEEK	DISTRICT, SECTION OR AREA														
		1-B	LOWER CLARENCE STRAIT	6-A	WRANGELL NARROWS	6-B	6-C	6-D	8	BLIND SLOUGH	11-B	SNETTISHAM HATCHERY AREA	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C
22-Jul-84	SUN.	12		12		12	12	12			12		12	12	12	12
23-Jul-84	MON.	24		24		24	24	24			24		24	24	24	24
24-Jul-84	TUES.	24		24		24	24	24			24		24	24	24	24
25-Jul-84	WED.	24		12		12	12	12			12		12	12	12	12
26-Jul-84	THUR.	12														
29-Jul-84	SUN.	12		12		12	12		12		12		12	12		12
30-Jul-84	MON.	24		24		24	24		24		24		24	24		24
31-Jul-84	TUES.	24		24		24	24		24		24		24	24		24
01-Aug-84	WED.	24		12		12	12		12		24		12	12		12
02-Aug-84	THUR.	24	15								12					
03-Aug-84	FRI.	12														
05-Aug-84	SUN.	12	18	12		12	12		12					12		12
06-Aug-84	MON.	24	21	24		24	24		24		12			24		24
07-Aug-84	TUES.	24		12		12	12		12		24			24		24
08-Aug-84	WED.	24									24			24		12
09-Aug-84	THUR.	24	18								24			12		
10-Aug-84	FRI.	12	21								12					
12-Aug-84	SUN.	12		12		12	12				12		12	12		12
13-Aug-84	MON.	24	18	24		24	24				24		24	24		24
14-Aug-84	TUES.	24	21	12		12	12				24		24	24		24
15-Aug-84	WED.	24									12		12	12		12
16-Aug-84	THUR.	24														
17-Aug-84	FRI.	12	18													
18-Aug-84	SAT.		21													
19-Aug-84	SUN.	12		12	8	12	12			8	12			12		12

--continued--

SOUTHEAST ALASKA DRIFT GILLNET FISHING TIME BY AREA AND HOURS OPEN PER DAY-1984. (Continued)

DATE	DAY OF WEEK	DISTRICT, SECTION OR AREA														
		1-B	LOWER CLARENCE STRAIT	6-A	WRANGELL NARROWS	6-B	6-C	6-D	8 BLIND SLOUGH	11-B	SNETTISHAM HATCHERY AREA	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C
20-Aug-84	MON.	24		24	14	24	24		14	24			24		24
21-Aug-84	TUES.	24	18	24	14	24	24		14	24			24		12
22-Aug-84	WED.	24	24	12	14	12	12		14	12			24		
23-Aug-84	THUR.	24	21										12		
24-Aug-84	FRI.	12													
26-Aug-84	SUN.	12	18	12		12	12			12			12		12
27-Aug-84	MON.	24	24	24	14	24	24		14	24			24		24
28-Aug-84	TUES.	24	21	12	14	12	12		14	24			24		24
29-Aug-84	WED.	24			14				14	12			24		12
30-Aug-84	THUR.	24											24		
31-Aug-84	FRI.	12											24		
01-Sep-84	SAT.												12		
02-Sep-84	SUN.	12		12		12	12			12			12		12
03-Sep-84	MON.	24		24	14	24	24		18	24			24		24
04-Sep-84	TUES.	24		12	14	12	12		24	12			24		12
05-Sep-84	WED.	12			14				24				24		
06-Sep-84	THUR.				14				20				12		
09-Sep-84	SUN.	12		12		12	12	12		12			12		12
10-Sep-84	MON.	24		24	14	24	24	24	18	24			24		24
11-Sep-84	TUES.	24		12	14	12	12	12	24	12			24		24
12-Sep-84	WED.	12			14				24				12		12
13-Sep-84	THUR.				14				20						
16-Sep-84	SUN.	12		12		12	12	12		12			12		12
17-Sep-84	MON.	24		24	14	24	24	24	18	24			24		24
18-Sep-84	TUES.	24		12	14	12	12	12	24	12	12		24		24
19-Sep-84	WED.	12			14				24		24		12		12
20-Sep-84	THUR.				14				20		12				

--continued--

SOUTHEAST ALASKA DRIFT GILLNET FISHING TIME BY AREA AND HOURS OPEN PER DAY-1984. (Continued)

DATE	DAY OF WEEK	DISTRICT, SECTION OR AREA														
		1-B	LOWER CLARENCE STRAIT	6-A	WRANGELL NARROWS	6-B	6-C	6-D	8	BLIND SLOUGH	11-B	SNETTISHAM HATCHERY AREA	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C
23-Sep-84	SUN.											12		12		12
24-Sep-84	MON.				14					18		24		24		24
25-Sep-84	TUES.				14					24		24		24		24
26-Sep-84	WED.				14					24		24		24		24
27-Sep-84	THUR.				14					20		24		12		12
28-Sep-84	FRI.											24				
29-Sep-84	SAT.											24				
30-Sep-84	SUN.											24		12		12
01-Oct-84	MON.				14					18		24		24		24
02-Oct-84	TUES.				14					24		24		24		24
03-Oct-84	WED.				14					24		24		12		12
04-Oct-84	THUR.				14					20		24				
05-Oct-84	FRI.											24				
06-Oct-84	SAT.											24				
07-Oct-84	SUN.											24		12		
08-Oct-84	MON.											24		24		
09-Oct-84	TUES.											24		24		
10-Oct-84	WED.											24		12		
11-Oct-84	THUR.											24				
12-Oct-84	FRI.											24				
13-Oct-84	SAT.											24				
14-Oct-84	SUN.											24		12		
15-Oct-84	MON.											24		24		
16-Oct-84	TUES.											12		12		

SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREAS OPEN TO DRIFT GILLNET FISHING BY TIME PERIOD, 1984. OPEN AREAS ARE AS DESCRIBED IN THE 1984 FINFISH REGULATION BOOKLET EXCEPT IF OTHERWISE INDICATED. THE FISHING PERIODS EXTENDED FROM 12:01 P.M. ON THE OPENING DATE THROUGH 12:00 NOON ON THE CLOSING DATE UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE.

SECTION 1-B

1. June 17-21: open in the entire section.

2. June 24-28: open in entire section with Pearse and Portland Canals closed north of the latitude of Akeku Point located at the southern entrance of Edward Passage.

3. July 1 (12:01 p.m.) - 3 (11:59 p.m.) and 8 (12:01 p.m.) - 10 (11:59 p.m.): open in the entire section.

4. July 15-19, 22-26, July 29 - August 3, August 5-10, 12-17, 19-24, 26-31, September 2-5, 9-12 and 16-19 open in same area as July 24-28.

LOWER CLARENCE STRAIT

1. August 2 (5:00 a.m.-8:00 p.m.), 5 (5:00 a.m.) - 6 (8:00 p.m.) and 9 (5:00 a.m.) - 10 (8:00 p.m.): open south of the latitude of Scott Point.

2. August 13 (5:00 a.m.) - 14 (8:00 p.m.), 17 (5:00 a.m.) - 18 (8:00 p.m.), 21 (5:00 a.m.) - 23 (8:00 p.m.), and 26 (5:00 a.m.) - 28 (8:00 p.m.): open south of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Polk Island.

SECTION 6-A

1. June 17: entire section closed the first four weeks.

2. July 15-18, 22-25, July 29-August 1, August 5-7, 12-14, 19-22, 26-28, September 2-4, 9-11, and 16-18: open in the entire section with a restriction that gillnet mesh may not be less than six and one-quarter inches during the fishing periods of August 26-28 and September 2-4.

SECTION 6-A WRANGELL NARROWS

1. August 19-22, 27-29, September 3-6, 10-13, 17-20, 24-27, and October 1-4: open in Wrangell Narrows south of the latitude of Island Point and east of a line from Inlet Point to Point Humbug with Blind Slough closed east of 132°54'31" west longitude and a gear restriction that gillnets may not exceed 50 fathoms in length. The open periods for each day was for 14 hours from 6:00 a.m. through

8:00 p.m., except for August 19 (first open period) which was open for 8 hours from 12:00 noon through 8:00 p.m.

SECTION 6-B

1. June 17-19, 24-26, July 1-3, 8-10, 15-18, and 22-25: open the entire section.

2. July 29-August 1: open with Salmon Bay closed west of a line from Point Colpoys Light to Rookery Island Light to the westernmost tip of Fire Island to a point on the shore of Prince of Wales at the latitude of Fire Island.

3. August 5-7, 12-14, and 19-22: open with Salmon Bay and Kashevarof Passage closed west of a line from Point Colpoys Light to Rookery Island Light to the northwesternmost tip of Fire Island to Shrubby Island at the latitude of the northernmost tip of Fire Island to Rose Island to the Triplets to the northernmost tip of Coffman Island at 56°02′12" N. latitude, 132°50′36" W. longitude.

4. August 26-28, September 2-4, 9-11, and 16-18: open in the entire section with a restriction that gillnet mesh may not be less than six and one-quarter inches during the fishing periods of August 26-28 and September 2-4.

SECTION 6-C

1. June 17-19, 24-26, July 1-3, 8-10, 15-18, 22-25, July 29-August 1, August 5-7. 12-14, 19-22, 26-28, September 2-4, 9-11, and 16-18: open in the entire section with a restriction that gillnet mesh may not be less than six and one-quarter inches during the fishing periods of August 26-28 and September 2-4.

SECTION 6-D

1. June 17-19, 24-26, July 1-3, 8-10, 15-18, 22-25, and September 9-11 and 16-18: open only in those waters west of a line from Mariposa Rock Buoy to the northernmost tip of Point Harrington to a point on the shore of Etolin Island at 56°09′36" N. latitude, 132°42′42" W. longitude to the southernmost tip Point Stanhope with a restriction that gillnet mesh may not be less than six and one-quarter inches during the fishing periods of August 26-28 and September 2-4.

DISTRICT 8

1. July 29-August 1 and August 5-7: only in the waters of Frederick Sound with the area closed west of a line from Wood Point to Sukoi Island Light to Frederick Point.

DISTRICT 8 (BLIND SLOUGH HATCHERY TERMINAL FISHING AREA)

1. August 19 (12:01 p.m. through 8:00 p.m.) and August 20-22 (6:00 a.m. through 8:00 p.m. each day): open in the waters of Blind Slough north of a line form 56°30'54" N. latitude, 132°43'18" W. longitude, to 56°31'55" N. latitude, 132°40'32" W. longitude with a gear restriction that gillnets may not exceed 50 fathoms in length.

2. August 27-29 (6:00 a.m. through 8:00 p.m. each day), September 3 (6:00 a.m.) - 6 (8:00 p.m.), 10 (6:00 a.m.) - 13 (8:00 p.m.), 17 (6:00 a.m.) - 20 (8:00 p.m.), 24 (6:00 a.m.) - 27 (8:00 p.m.) and October 1 (6:00 a.m.) - 4 (8:00 p.m.): open in the waters of Blind Slough north of a line from 56°30'45" N. latitude, 132°43'18" W. longitude, to 56°31'55" N. latitude, 132°40'32" W. longitude with Blind Slough closed north of 56°33'30" N. latitude, and W. of a line from 56°33'06" N. latitude, 132°44'54" W. longitude to 56°32'45" N. latitude, 132°45'00" W. longitude and with a gear restriction that gillnet can't exceed 50 fathoms in length during the period of August 27-28.

SECTION 11-B

1. June 17-20 and 24-27: open in the entire section except Taku Inlet closed north of Jaw Point.

2. July 1-4 and 8-10: open in the entire section except Speel Arm closed inside a line from Prospect Point to Bogert Point.

3. July 10 (6:00 p.m.) - 11 (12:00 noon): open only north of the latitude of Point Arden, with a restriction that gillnet mesh may not be larger than 5 inches.

4. July 15-17: open in the entire section except Speel Arm closed inside a line from Prospect Point to Bogert Point.

5. July 17 (6:00 p.m.) - 18 (12:00 noon): open only north of a line from Cove Point to Circle Point, with a restriction that gillnet mesh may not be larger than 5 inches.

6. July 22-25: open in the entire section except Port Snettisham closed inside line from Point Styleman to Point Anmer.

7. July 29-August 2: open in the entire section through 12:00 noon August 1 and in the waters south of the latitude of Grand Island Light through 12:00 noon August 2 with Port Snettisham closed same as in July 22-25 during the entire period.

8. August 6-10: open in the entire section through 12:00 noon August 8 and the waters south of the latitude of Grand Island through 12:00

   noon August 10 with Port Snettisham closed same as in July 22-25 for the entire period.

9. August 12-15: open with Port Snettisham closed same as on July 22-25.

10. August 19-22, 26-29, September 2-4, 9-11 and 16-18: open in the entire section with Speel Arm closed inside a line from Prospect Point to Bogert Point.

SECTION 11-B (SNETTISHAM HATCHERY TERMINAL FISHING AREA)

1. September 18-20: open only inside Speel Arm north of the latitude of Sharp Point.

2. September 23 - October 16: open only inside Speel Arm north of the latitude of Sharp Point and south of 58°07'34" N. latitude (south of the runway).

SECTION 11-C

1. July 15-17, 22-25, July 29 - August 1: open in the entire section.

2. August 12-15: open only in those waters within two nautical miles of the Glass Peninsula Shore.

SECTION 15-A

1. June 17-20: open south of the latitude of Seduction Point.

2. June 24-27: open in the waters of Chilkoot Inlet north of the latitude of the Katzehin River flats buoy and in the waters of Lynn Canal south of the latitude of Seduction Point.

3. July 1-4, 8-11 and 15-18: open with Chilkat Inlet closed north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Seduction Point.

4. July 22-25 and July 29 - August 1: open with Chilkat Inlet closed north of a line from the Glacier Point marker to a marker at 59°06'35" N. latitude, 135°21'42" W. longitude (the westernmost tip of Twin Coves) and Lutak Inlet open in all waters including those waters within 500 yards of the mouth of the Chilkoot River.

5. August 5-9: open with Chilkat Inlet and Lutak Inlet closed same as on July 22-25 through 12:00 noon August 8. The fishery was extended for an additional 24 hours of fishing through 12:00 noon August 7 only in the waters of Chilkoot Inlet and Lutak Inlet north of the latitude of Point Seduction.

6. August 12-15: open in the same area and with the same restriction as on July 22-25.

7. August 19-23: open in the waters of Lynn Canal south of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Talsani Island from 12:01 p.m. August 19 through 12:00 noon August 21 and in the waters of Chilkoot

Inlet and Lutak Inlet north of the latitude of Flat Bay Point from 12:01 p.m. August 19 through 12:00 noon August 24 with Lutak Inlet open the same as on July 22-25.

8. August 26 - September 1: open in all areas from 12:01 p.m. August 26 through 12:00 noon August 29 with Lutak Inlet open the same as on July 22-25 and Chilkat Inlet closed north of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Kochu Island for the first 24 hours of the opening through 12:00 noon August 27 and after this Chilkat Inlet closed north of the latitude of Seduction Point. The waters of Chilkoot Inlet and Lutak Inlet north of the latitude of Flat Bay Point were open for additional fishing through 12:00 noon September 1 with the same restrictions for Lutak Inlet. A minimum mesh size restriction of six and one quarter inches was required for the waters of Chilkat Inlet north of Kochu Island.

9. September 2-6: open in all areas from 12:00 p.m. September 2 through 12:00 noon September 4 with Chilkat Inlet and Lutak Inlet closed same as on July 22-25. The waters of Chilkoot Inlet and Lutak Inlet north of the latitude of Flat Bay Point were open for additional fishing through 12:00 noon September 6 with the same restriction for Lutak Inlet.

10. September 9-12: open in the entire section with the same restriction for Lutak Inlet as on July 22-25.

11. September 16-19, 23-27 and September 30 - October 3: open in the entire section with normal markers in Chilkat Inlet and Lutak Inlet.

12. October 7-10 and 14-16: open in the entire section with Chilkat Inlet open to the mouth of the Chilkat River.

SECTION 15-B

1. July 15-18 and 22-25: open in the entire section.

SECTION 15-C

1. July 15-18, 22-25, July 29 - August 1, August 5-8 and 12-15: open within two nautical miles of the western shore of Lynn Canal.

2. August 19-21: open in the entire section with a gear restriction that gillnet mesh may not be less than six and one-quarter inches.

3. August 26-29, September 2-4 and 9-12: open in the entire section.

4. September 16-19: open in the entire section through 12:00 noon August 18 and within two nautical miles of the western shore of Lynn Canal through 12:00 noon August 19.

5. September 23-27 and September 30 - October 3: open in the entire section.

APPENDIX II

Region I (Southeastern Alaska - Yakutat)
Purse Seine Fishing Time and Areas Open - 1984

This Appendix consists of two parts. First the hours fished by day and general areas (i.e., section or district) are presented in tabular form. This is followed by a description of the specific areas open by time period. Unless otherwise indicated, the open waters of the section or district are as described in the 1984 Finfish Regulation Booklet.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHING TIME BY AREA AND HOURS OPEN PER DAY-1984.

DATE	DAY OF WEEK	DISTRICT, SECTION OR AREA																							HIDDEN FALLS
		1-C	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-C	6-D	7-B	9-A	9-B	10	12	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C	
01-Jul	SUN.								15								15					15		15
08-Jul	SUN.			15	15				18								18					18		18
09-Jul	MON.								21								21					21		21
15-Jul	SUN.			18	18				18							18	18	18	18			18		18
16-Jul	MON.			21	21				21							21	21	21	21			21		21
22-Jul	SUN.			19	19				19						15	15	15	15						15
23-Jul	MON.			20	20				20															
29-Jul	SUN.	19		19	19				19					19		19	19		19	19				
30-Jul	MON.	20		20	20				20					20		20	20		20	20				
02-Aug	THUR.	15		15	15				15								15							
05-Aug	SUN.			19	19			19	19					19	19		19	19	19					
06-Aug	MON.			20	20			20	20					20	20		20	20	20					
09-Aug	THUR.	19	19	19	19			19	19					19		19	19	19	19					
10-Aug	FRI.	20	20	20	20			20	20					20		20	20	20	20					
13-Aug	MON.		19	19	19			19	19	19				19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19			
14-Aug	TUES.		20	20	20			20	20	20				24	20	20	24	24	24	24	24			
15-Aug	WED.													20			20	20	20	20	20			
17-Aug	FRI.	19	19	19	19	19		19	19	19			19	19	19		19	19	19	19	19			
18-Aug	SAT.	20	20	20	20	20		20	20	20			20	20	20		20	20	20	20	20			
21-Aug	TUES.		19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19		19	19		19	19	19	19	19		15	
22-Aug	WED.		24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24	24		20	24	24	20	20			
23-Aug	THUR.		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20				20	20			20	20					

--continued--

SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHING TIME BY AREA AND HOURS OPEN PER DAY-1984. (Continued)

DATE	DAY OF WEEK	DISTRICT, SECTION OR AREA																						HIDDEN FALLS
		1-C	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-C	6-D	7-B	9-A	9-B	10	12	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C	
26-Aug	SUN.		18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18				18	18				18				18	
27-Aug	MON.		24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24				24	24				24				21	
28-Aug	TUES.		21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21				21	21		15	15	21					
02-Sep	SUN.				18					18							12		12				12	
03-Sep	MON.				21					21														
10-Sep	MON.		18		18									12	12				12				12	
11-Sep	TUES.		21		21																			
17-Sep	MON.				18										12									
18-Sep	TUES.				24																			
19-Sep	WED.				24																			
20-Sep	THUR.				21																			
24-Sep	MON.				18										12								12	
25-Sep	TUES.				24																			
26-Sep	WED.				21																			
01-Oct	MON.														12		12							
08-Oct	MON.				18																			
09-Oct	TUES.				24																			
10-Oct	WED.				24																			
11-Oct	THUR.				24																			
12-Oct	FRI.				24																			
13-Oct	SAT.				24																			
14-Oct	SUN.				24																			
15-Oct	MON.				24																			
16-Oct	TUES.				24																			
17-Oct	WED.				12																			

SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREAS OPEN TO PURSE SEINE FISHING BY TIME PERIOD-1984. OPEN AREAS ARE AS DESCRIBED IN THE 1984 FINFISH REGULATION BOOKLET UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE THE PERIODS WERE FROM 6:00 A.M. ON THE OPENING DAY TO 9:00 P.M. ON THE CLOSURE DATE FROM JULY 1 -16 AND FROM AUGUST 24 TO THE END OF THE SEASON. THE FISHING PERIODS WERE FROM 5:00 A.M. ON THE OPENING DATE TO 8:00 P.M. ON THE CLOSING DATE FROM JULY 17 -AUGUST 23.

SECTION 1-C

1. July 29-30, August 2, August 9-10, and 17-18: open south of a line from a point at 55°14'12" N. latitude, 131°01'00" W. longitude (located approximately 1/2 mile south of Roe Point) to Fox Point.

SECTION 1-E

1. August 9-10: open south and east of a line between Point Higgins and Smugglers Cove Light, with Bond Bay closed west of a line between points located at 55°31'55" N. latitude, 131°56'36" W. longitude and 55°30'16" N. latitude, 131°57'09" W. longitude (the two prominent points located at the northern and southern entrance to Bond Bay).

2. August 13-14, 17-18, 21-23, and 26-28: open south of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Point Francis with the following restrictions: (1) Bond Bay closed same as on August 5-6; (2) Naha Bay, Moser Bay, Clover Passage and contiguous waters closed east of a line from Indian Point to the westernmost Tatoosh Island to Point Higgins; and (3) Helm Bay closed in all waters.

3. September 10-11: open in Neets Bay east of the longitude of Chin Point and west of the easternmost tip of Bug Island.

SECTION 1-F

1. July 8: open east of the longitude of the southernmost tip of Cone Island with Boca de Quadra, Kah Shakes Cove, Bullhead Cove, and contiguous waters closed east of a line from the northernmost tip of Kirk Point to Black Rock Light to Quadra point.

2. July 15-16, 22-23, 29-30, and August 2: open south and east of a line from the southernmost tip of Cone Island to Point Davison Light then due west to the District 2 boundary with the same restriction for Boca de Quadra, Kah Shakes Cove and contiguous waters as on July 8.

3. August 5-6: open south and east of a line from the southernmost tip of Cone Island to a point on the western shore of Gravina Island at 55°14'43" N. latitude, 131°50'18" W. longitude (located approximately 2 1/2 miles north of Nelson Cove) then due west to the District 2 boundary, with Boca de Quarda closed east of a line from

Kah Shakes Point to Quadra Point and Bostwick Inlet closed in all waters.

4. August 9-10, 13-14, and August 17-18: open south and east of a line from the southernmost tip of Cone Island to Bold Island Light to a point on the western shore of Gravina Island at 55°20'53" N. latitude, 131°51'54" W. longitude (located on the westernmost tip of an unnamed island immediately south of Grant Cove) with Boca de Quadra closed same as on August 5-6.

5. August 21-23 and 26-28: open south and east of a line from the southernmost tip of Cone Island to Bold Island Light to a point on the western shore of Gravina Island at 55°20'53" N. latitude, 131°51'54" W. longitude (located on the westernmost tip of an unnamed island immediately south of Grant Cove) then due west to the District 2 boundary with Boca de Quadra closed same as on August 5-6 and Nichols Passage closed north of a line from the southernmost tip of Dall Head to Point Davison Light.

DISTRICT 2

1. July 8, 15-16, 22-23, 29-30, August 2, 5-6, and 9-10: open south of the latitude of Scott Point with all waters of Moira Sound closed.

2. August 13-14, and 17-18: open south of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Polk Island with all waters of Moira Sound closed.

3. August 21-23: open south of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Polk Island and north of a line from Camano Point through the southernmost tip of Street Island to the Kassan Peninsula with all waters of Moira Sound and Kasaan Bay closed and Tolstoi Bay, Thorne Bay and contiguous waters closed west of a line from Tolstoi Point to Narrow Point Light.

4. August 26-28: open south of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Polk Island with all waters of Moira Sound closed.

5. September 2-3: open north of the latitude of Cape Chacon Light and south of the latitude of Clover Point with Cholmondeley Sound closed south of the latitude of Chasina Island and Moria Sound closed west of Moria Rock Light.

6. September 10-11: open north of the latitude of the northernmost tip Wedge Island and south of the latitude High Island Light with Cholmondeley Sound and Moira Sound closed same as on September 2-3 and all waters of Skowl Arm, Polk Inlet and McKenzie Inlet closed.

7. September 17-20: open north of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Wedge Island and south of the latitude of High Island Light with the following restrictions: (1) Cholmondeley Sound closed same as on September 2-3 through 5:59 a.m. September 19 and after this Cholmondeley Sound closed west of the longitude of Hump Island and Dora Bay, Kitkun Bay and Lancaster Cove closed south of 56°13'09" N.

latitude; (2) Moira Sound closed same as on September 2-3; and (3) all waters of Skowl Arm, Polk Inlet and McKenzie Inlet closed

8. September 24-26, October 8-17 (12:00 noon): open north of the southernmost tip of Wedge Island and south of the northernmost tip of Clover Point with Cholmondeley Sound closed west of 132°14'25" W. longitude except that effective 6:00 a.m. October 9, in Cholmondeley Sound, the West Arm closed west of 132°22'00" W. longitude and the South Arm closed south of 55 10'00" N. latitude and effective 6:00 a.m. October 11, South Arm closed south of 55°08"00" N. latitude.

SECTION 3-A

1. August 17-18: open south and east of a line from Shipwreck Point to Shoe Island Light to Datzkoo Point with Klakas Inlet, Hunter Bay, and Tah Bay closed north and east fo a line from the southernmost tip of Klakas Island to a point at 54°49'41" N. latitude, 132°20'30" W. longitude (located approximately one-half mile east of Guide Rock).

2. August 21-23: open south and east of a line from Lime Point to the southernmost tip of Sukkwan Island to Shoe Island Light to Datzkoo Point with Klakas Inlet, Hunter Bay and Tah Bay close the same as on August 17-18.

3. August 26-28: open south of 55°06'00" N. latitude (approximately the latitude of the normal closure line in Nutkwa Inlet) with Klakas Inlet, Hunter Bay and Tah Bay close the same as on August 17-18 and the Dall Island shore closed west of a line from the southernmost tip of Shoe Island Light to Datzkoo Point.

SECTION 3-B

1. August 21-23: open south of a line from Bay Point to a point at 55°40'00" N. latitude, 133°24'45" W. longitude (approximately 1 nautical mile south of Salt Lake Bay on the shore of Prince of Wales Island) and west of a line from the easternmost tip of Blanquizal Island to Ballena Island Shoal Light to the northernmost tip of Cape Flores with Port Refugio and contiguous waters closed south and west of a line between Point Verde and Bocas Point and Waterfall Bay closed within 1,000 yards of the stream at the head of the bay.

2. August 26-28: open south of a line between Bay Point and a point located at 55°40'00" N. latitude, 133°24'45" W. longitude (located approximately 1 nautical mile south of Salt Lake Bay on the shore of Prince of Wales Island), and west of a line from the easternmost tip of Blanquizal Island to the westernmost tip of Point Ildefonso to Point Batan with Waterfall Cove and Port Refugio and contiguous waters closed the same as on August 17-18.

SECTION 3-C

1. August 5-6, 9-10, 13-14, and 17-18: open east of a line from Turn Point through Hoot Island Light to the southern shore of Orr Island.

2. August 21-23 and 26-28: open with Holbrook Arm, Van Slant Cove and contiguous waters closed north of a line from Limestone Point to Holbrook Point.

DISTRICT 4

1. July 1, 8-9, 15-16, 22-23, 29-30, August 2, 5-6, 9-10, 13-14, 17-18, 21-23, and 26-28: open in entire district.

DISTRICT 5

1. August 13-14: open west of a line from Boulder Point to Beauclerc Island Light to Point Borlase to Helm Point.

2. August 17-18: open south of a line from Boulder Point to Station Island Light and north of a line from Cape Decision to Ruins Point.

3. August 21-23 and 26-28: open west of a line from Boulder Point to Beauclerc Island Light to Point Borlase to Helm Point.

4. September 2-3: open only in the waters of Affleck Canal north of a line from Cape Decision to Point St. Albans.

SECTION 6-C

1. August 21-22: open in the entire section.

SECTION 6-D

1. August 21-22: open only in the waters north of the latitude of Point Stanhope and west of a line from Point Stanhope to Etolin Island at 56°16'52" N. latitude, 132°34'36" W. longitude.

SECTION 7-B

1. August 17-18: open in the entire section with Emerald Bay closed within 1000 yards of the stream mouth.

SECTION 9-A

1. July 29-30 and August 5-6: open in those waters north of the latitude of Hoggatt Bay Light with Red Bluff Bay closed west of 134°42'40" W. longitude.

2. August 9-10, and 13-15: open in the waters north of the latitude of Port Armstrong Light (located at the northern entrance of Port Armstrong) with the following restrictions: (1) Red Bluff Bay closed same as on July 29-33, (2) Deep Cove closed west of 134°40'15" W. longitude; and (3) Gut Bay closed west of 134°38'33" W. longitude.

3. August 17-18, 21-23 and 26-28: open north of the latitude of Port Armstrong Light (located at the northern entrance of Port Armstrong) with the following restrictions: (1) Red Bluff Bay closed same as on July 29-30; (2) Deep Cove closed same as on August 9-10; (3) Gut Bay closed same as on August 9-10; (4) Port Walter and Big Port Walter closed west of 134°39'25" W. longitude; (5) Little Port Walter closed south of the latitude of Port Walter Light at 56°23'16" N. latitude; and (6) Patterson Bay closed in the waters of the Northern Southeastern Regional Aquaculture Association's special harvest area which is located north of 56°35'00" N. latitude and south of 56°35'25" N. latitude.

5. September 10 (7:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.): open north of the latitude of Hoggatt Bay Light with Red Bluff Bay closed same as on July 29-30.

SECTION 9-B

1. July 22: open within two nautical miles of the Admiralty Island shoreline with Eliza Harbor closed north of a line from Point Napean to Deepwater Point.

2. August 5-6: open north of the latitude of Kingsmill Point Light with the following restrictions: (1) Security Bay closed south of a line from Meade Point to Hourigan Point; (2) Eliza Harbor closed north of a line from Point Napean to Deepwater Point Light; and (3) Keku Strait closed east of a line from Point Macartney to Point Hamilton.

3. August 13-14: open north of the latitude of Swaine Point and west of a line from Point Napean to Point Macartney Light to Point Hamilton with the following restrictions: (1) Petrof Bay closed south and east of a line from Lisa Point to the northwesternmost tip of Step Island at 56°27'34" N. latitude, 134°07"18" W. longitude; (2) Thetis Bay closed south of the latitude of Lisa Point; (3) Sec Bay closed south of the latitude of Expedition Point at 56°50'44" N. latitude; and (4) Port Camden closed south of 56°41'30" N. latitude.

4. August 17-18: open north of the latitude of Point Ellis and west of a line from Point Napean to Point Macartney Light to Point Hamilton with the following restrictions: (1) Security Bay closed same as on August 13-14 ; (2) all waters of Tebenkof Bay closed; and (3) Port Camden closed same as on August 13-14.

5. August 21-23 and 26-28: open south and west of a line from Point Napean to Cornwallis Point Light with the following restrictions: (1) Petrof Bay closed same as on August 13-14; (2) Thetis Bay closed same as on August 13-14, (3) Security Bay closed same as on August 13 -14. and; (4) Port Malmesbury closed east of a line from 56°18'53" N. latitude, 134°10"45" W. longitude to 56°19'36" N. latitude, 134°11'17" W. longitude; and (5) Gedney Harbor closed east of 134°14'40" W. longitude.

6. September 10 (7:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.): open south of the latitude of Meade Point and north of the latitude of Point Sullivan with the following restrictions: (1) Security Bay closed same as on August 13-14; (2) Saginaw Bay and Keku Strait closed in all waters; (3) Port Camden closed north of 56°45'38" N. latitude and south of 56°41'40" N. latitude.

7. September 17, 24 and October 1: open south of the latitude of Meade Point and north of the latitude of Point Sullivan with Security Bay closed same as on August 13-14, and Saginaw Bay, Port Camden, and Keku Strait closed in all waters.

DISTRICT 10

1. July 15-16: open north of the latitude of Gambier Island Light with Gambier Bay closed.

2. July 22 and 29-30: open north of a line from 57°21'05" N. latitude, 133°52'30" W. longitude to 57°26'12" N. latitude, 133°28'45" W. longitude with Gambier Bay and Snug Cove closed north of the latitude of Gambier Island Light.

3. August 9-10 and 13-14: open north of the latitude of Gambier Island Light and west of the longitude of Point Hugh with Gambier Bay and Snug Cove closed same as on July 15.

DISTRICT 12

1. July 1 and 8-9: open in Tenakee Inlet west of a line from East Point to South Passage Point Light.

2. July 15-16: open in Tenakee Inlet west of a line from East Point to South Passage Point Light and east of 135°27'35" W. longitude with Corner Bay, Kadashan Bay, and Crab Bay closed south of the latitude of Corner Bay Point and Saltery Bay closed west of a line from 57°47'30" N. latitude, 135°22'20" W. longitude to 57°46'30" N. latitude, 135°21'40" W. longitude.

3. July 22: open in Tenakee Inlet east of 135°27' 35" W. longitude and north and west of 57°47' 20" N. latitude and in Chatham Strait within two nautical miles of the shore of Admiralty Island south of the latitude of Point Marsden with Chaik Bay closed east of a line from Village Point to Rocky Point.

4. July 29-30: open in Chatham Strait within two nautical miles of the shore of Admiralty Island south of the latitude of Point Marsden and north of 57°52'00" N. latitude (approximately the latitude of Ward Creek).

5. August 2, 5-6, and 9-10: open in Chatham Strait within two nautical miles of the shore of Admiralty Island south of the latitude of Hanus Reef Light and north of 57°52'00" N. latitude (approximately the latitude of Ward Creek)

6, August 13-15: open within two nautical miles of the shore of Admiralty Island south of the latitude of Point Marsden through 8:00 p.m. August 14 and within two nautical miles of the shore along Chichagof Island and Baranof Island south of the latitude of Point Hayes throughout 8:00 p.m. August 15 with the following restrictions: (1) Kelp Bay closed west of a line from the southernmost tip of North Point to the northernmost tip of South Point; (2) Kasnyku Bay closed same as on July 8-9; (3) Hood Bay closed east of the longitude of Distant Point; and (4) Chaik Bay closed same as on July 22

7. August 17-18 and 21-22: open in the waters of Chatham Strait within two nautical miles of the shore of Admiralty Island south of the latitude of Point Marsden and within two nautical miles of the shore of Chichagof Island and Baranof Island south of the latitude of South Passage Point Light with the following restrictions: (1) Kasnyku Bay closed the same as on July 8-9; (2) Hood Bay closed the same as on August 13-15; and (3) Chaik Bay closed same as on August 13-15.

8. August 28: open in Chatham Strait south of the latitude of Point Marsden and north of the latitude of Point Hayes.

9. September 2 (7:00 a.m. through 700 p.m.): open in Chatham Strait within two nautical miles to the shore of Admiralty Island south of the latitude of Distant Point and north of the latitude of Rocky Point with Hood Bay closed in all waters and Chaik Bay closed in the south arm east of a line from a point at 57°19' 54' N. latitude, 134°31'13" W. longitude to a point at 57°19'30" N. latitude, 134°31'37" W. longitude and then south to the southern shore.

10. October 1: open in Chatham Strait within two nautical miles to the shore of Admiralty Island south of the latitude of Distant Point and north of the latitude of Rocky Point with Hood Bay closed in all waters and Chaik Bay closed east of 134°28'56" W. longitude except all waters of the north arm open.

DISTRICT 12 (HIDDEN FALLS HATCHERY TERMINAL FISHING AREA)

1. July 1: open in the waters of Chatham Strait within two nautical miles of the shore along Baranof Island south of the latitude of South Point (located at the southern entrance to Kelp Bay) and north

of the latitude of Point Turbot with Kasnyku Bay open in all waters (including those waters within 500 yards of the stream mouth).

2. July 8-9, and 15-16: open in the waters of Chatham Strait within two nautical miles of the shore along Baranof Island south of the latitude of South Point (located at the southern entrance to Kelp Bay) and north of the latitude of Point Turbot with the following restrictions: (1) Kasnyku Bay closed west of a line from a point at 57°13'12" N. latitude, 134°51'46" W. longitude to a point at 57°13'01" N. latitude, 134°51'50" W. longitude (this closes the inner bay where the hatchery net pens are located); and (2) Kelp Bay all waters remain closed.

3. July 22: open in those waters of Chatham Strait within two nautical miles of the shore along Baranof Island south of the latitude of South Point (located at the southern entrance to Kelp Bay) and north of the latitude of Point Turbot with the following restrictions: (1) Kasnyku Bay closed south and west of a line from a point at 57°13'12" N. latitude, 134°51'46" W. longitude to the northernmost tip of an unnamed island at 57°12'56" N. latitude, 134°51'23" W. longitude then due south to the shore of Baranof Island; and (2) Kelp Bay all waters remain closed.

SECTION 13-A

1. July 15-16 and 22: open only in those waters of Slocum Arm south of 57°34'17" N. latitude with the following restrictions: (1) Ford Arm closed east of a line from the southernmost tip of Trap Point to a point at 57°32'53" N. latitude, 136°00'05" W. longitude; and (2) Slocum Arm and Waterfall Cove closed south and east of 135°57'00" W. longitude.

2. August 5-6: open in Slocum Arm and Smooth Channel east of 136°07'00" W. longitude and north of the latitude of Khaz Point with the following restrictions: (1) Slocum Arm, Waterfall Cove and Ford Arm closed east of the longitude of the southwesternmost tip of Trap Point; and (2) Klag Bay, Lake Anna and Sister Lake closed north and east of a line from a point at 57°37'00" N. latitude, 136°06'15" W. longitude to a point at 57°36'47" N. latitude, 136°05'55" west longitude (located at the entrance to Elbow Passage).

3. August 9-10: open in Slocum Arm and Smooth Channel east of 136°07'00" W. longitude and north of the latitude of Khaz Point and Salisbury Sound east of the longitude of the northernmost tip of Kalinin Point, and in Portlock Harbor, Surveyor Passage and Ogden Passage south of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Hill Island and north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Herbert Graves Island with the following restrictions: (1) Slocum Arm, Waterfall Cove and Ford Arm closed same as on August 5-6; and (2) Klag Bay, Lake Anna and Sister Lake closed same as on August 5-6; (3) Deep Bay, Peril Strait and Fish Bay closed east of a line from Channel

Rock Light to a point at 57°22'33" N. latitude, 135°41'12" W. longitude; and (4) St. John Baptist Bay closed east of the longitude of the northernmost tip of Zeal Point.

4. August 13-15: open only south of the latitude of Point Urey with the following restrictions: (1) Ford Arm closed same as on August 15-16; (2) Slocum Arm and Waterfall Cove closed east of 135°56'10" W. longitude; (3) Sisters Lake closed east of 136°02'10" W. longitude; (4) Deep Bay, Peril Strait and Fish Bay closed same as on August 9-10; and (5) St. John Baptist Bay closed same as on August 9-10.

5. August 17-18, 21-23 and 28: open south of the latitude of Point Urey with Deep Bay, Peril Strait and Fish Bay and St. John Baptist Bay close same same as on August 9-10.

SECTION 13-B

1. July 15-16: open in Necker Bay north and east of 56°40'30" N. latitude with all waters of Secluded Bay closed; Whale Bay east of 135°03'00" W. longitude with the Great Arm of Whale Bay closed north of 56°42'00" N. latitude; and Redfish Bay north of the latitude of the westernmost tip of One Tree Rock.

2. July 29-30: open in those waters of Redfish Bay north of the latitude of the westernmost tip of One Tree Rock.

3. August 5-6: open in the waters of Starrigavan Bay inside of a line from a point at 57°08'34" N. latitude, 135°22'30" W. longitude to the navigational marker on the northeastern tip of Big Gavanski Island to the westernmost tip of Harbor Point with Starrigavan Bay normal markers in effect.

4. August 9-10: open in West Crawfish Inlet east of 135°15'00" W. longitude and Sitka Sound east of a line from Shoals Point to Cape Burunof with the following restrictions: (1) Silver Bay closed south of 56°59'20" N. latitude; (2) Nakwasina Passage, Olga Strait, Nakwasina Sound, Katlian Bay and Starrigavan Bay closed east of a line from Neva Point Light to the northernmost tip of Olga Point to Kresta Point to the navigation marker on the northeasternmost tip of Big Gavanski Island to the westernmost tip of Harbor Point; and (3) Sheldon Jackson College Hatchery Special Harvest Area closed which includes all waters of Crescent Bay and Eastern Anchorage enclosed by a line beginning at the north end of the John O'Connell Bridge and proceeding to the south end of the bridge, then to the northeastern points of Aleutski Island, Turning Island, Kutkan Island, Morne Island and Twin Islands, then to the westernmost points of Ring Island and Dove Island and then west to the southernmost tip of Cannon Island.

5. August 13-15: open north of the latitude of the westernmost tip of Point Lauder with the following restrictions: (1) Silver Bay closed same as on August 9-10; (2) Sheldon Jackson College Hatchery Special

Harvest Area closed the same as on August 9-10; (3) Katlian Bay and Starrigavan Bay closed east of a line from the southernmost tip of Lisianski Point to the ferry terminal dock as marked; and (4) Nakwasina Sound closed east of a line from the southernmost tip of Krugloi Point to the northernmost tip of Dog Point.

6. August 17-18: open north of the latitude of the westernmost tip of Point Lauder with the Sheldon Jackson College Hatchery Special Harvest Area closed the same as on August 9-10.

7. August 21-23: open north of the latitude of the westernmost tip of Point Lauder and south of the latitude of Battery Island Light with the following restriction: (1) Sheldon Jackson College Hatchery Special Harvest Area closed same as on August 9-10.

8. August 26-28: open north of the latitude of the navigation light located on the Lisianski Peninsula shore at 57°09'00" N. latitude with the following restrictions: (1) Nakwasina Sound closed north of 57°13'14" N. latitude; and (2) Katlian Bay closed in all waters through 5:59 a.m. August 28. Effective 6:00 a.m. August 28 open north of the latitude of the westernmost tip of Point Lauder with the following restrictions: (1) Sheldon Jackson College Hatchery Special Harvest Area closed the same as on August 9-10; and (2) Nakwasina Sound and Katlian Bay closed the same.

9. September 2 (7:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m) and 10 (7:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m): open north of the latitude of Battery Island Light with Nakwasina Sound closed north of a line from the southern tip of Allen Point to a point at 57°13'53" N. latitude, 135°22'15" W. longitude.

SECTION 13-C

1. July 29-30: open with the following restrictions: (1) Hoonah Sound, North Arm, South Arm and contiguous waters closed north and west of a line from the easternmost tip of Rodgers Point to the easternmost tip of Emmons Point (located on Emmons Island) to a point on the Chichagof Island shoreline at 57°37'48" N. latitude, 135°28'00" W. longitude; (2) Saook Bay closed south and west of a line from the easternmost tip of Saook Point to the northernmost tip of Point Kennedy; and (3) Rodman Bay closed south of a line from the easternmost tip of Point Elizabeth to Point Benham Light.

2. August 13-15, 17-18, and 21-22: open east of a line from Peschani Point Light to a point at 57°33'47" N. latitude, 135°17'25" W. longitude with Saook Bay and Rodman Bay closed same as on July 29-30.

SECTION 14-A

1. August 13-15, 17-18, and 21-22: open in Port Althorp south of a line from Point Lucan to a point at 58°09'42" N. latitude,

136°19'30" W. longitude and north of 58°07'24" N. latitude with the East Arm closed east of 136°17'48" W. longitude.

SECTION 14-B

1. July 1: open south of the latitude of Crist Point.

2. July 8-9: open south of the latitude of Crist Point with Port Frederick closed south of the latitude of northernmost tip of Pitt Island.

3. July 15-16: open south of the latitude of Crist Point.

SECTION 14-C

1. August 21: open in the waters of Excursion Inlet north of 58°22'30" N. latitude(Excursion Point) with the waters of the East Arm closed north of the latitude of Sawmill Point (58°27'00" N. latitude).

2. August 26-27, September 2 (7:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.), 10 (7:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.) and 24 (7:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.): open in Excursion Inlet north of 58°22'30" N. latitude (Excursion Point) and south of 58°25'00" N. latitude (Cannery dock).

APPENDIX III

Region I (Southeast Alaska - Yakutat)
Set Gillnet Fishing Time and Areas Open - 1984

This Appendix consists of two parts. First the hours fished by day and general area are presented in tabular form. This is followed by a description of the specific areas open by time period. Unless indicated otherwise the open waters of the section or district are as described in the 1984 Finfish Regulation Booklet.

YAKUTAT AREAS OPEN TO SET GILLNET FISHING BY DAY AND HOURS - 1984.

DATE	DAY OF WEEK	Yahtse River	Situk River	Yakutat Bay	Manby Shore	Lost River	Akwe River	Italio River	Kaliakh River	Alsek River	East River	Dangerous River	Tsiu River
JUNE 11	Mon.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Tues.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Wed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mon.	-	18	18	18	18	-	-	-	12	12	-	-
19	Tues.	-	18	18	18	18	-	-	-	24	24	-	-
20	Wed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-
25	Mon.	-	18	18	18	18	18	-	-	12	12	18	-
26	Tues.	-	18	18	18	18	6	-	-	24	24	18	-
27	Wed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-
JULY 2	Mon.	-	12	12	12	12	18	-	-	12	12	12	-
3	Tues.	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	24	24	-	-
4	Wed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-
9	Mon.	-	-	-	18*	-	18	18	-	12	12	18	-
10	Tues.	-	-	-	18	-	6	18	-	24	12	18	-
11	Wed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
16	Mon.	-	-	-	18*	-	18	18	-	12	12	18	-
17	Tues.	-	-	-	18	-	18	18	-	24	12	18	-
18	Wed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-
19	Thurs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
23	Mon.	-	-	-	18*	-	18	18	-	12	12	18	-
24	Tues.	-	-	-	18	-	18	24	-	24	12	18	-
25	Wed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	12	-	-	-
JULY 30	Mon.	-	-	-	18*	-	18	18	-	12	12	18	-
31	Tues.	-	-	-	24	-	6	24	-	24	12	24	-
AUG. 1	Wed.	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	12	-	18	-
6	Mon.	-	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	12	12	-
7	Tues.	-	24	24	24	24	12	-	-	12	12	24	-
8	Wed.	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
9	Thurs.	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
13	Mon.	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	12	-
14	Tues.	-	24	12	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	24	-
15	Wed.	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	24	-
16	Thurs.	-	12	-	12	12	-	12	-	-	-	12	-

--continued--

YAKUTAT AREAS OPEN TO SET GILLNET FISHING BY DAY AND HOURS - 1984. (Continued)

DATE	DAY OF WEEK	Yahtse River	Situk River	Yakutat Bay	Hanby Shore	Lost River	Akwe River	Italio River	Kaliakh River	Alsek River	East River	Dangerous River	Tsiu River
20	Mon.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	-
21	Tues.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	-
22	Wed.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	15	24	-	24	15
23	Thurs.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	9	12	-	12	9
27	Mon.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	12	12	12	-
28	Tues.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	15
29	Wed.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	9
30	Thurs.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	9	12	12	12	15
31	Fri.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
SEPT. 3	Mon.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	12	12	12	-
4	Tues.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	15
5	Wed.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	9
6	Thurs.	12	24	12	12	24	12	12	9	12	12	12	-
7	Fri.	-	12	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
8	Sat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
SEPT. 10	Mon.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	12	12	12	-
11	Tues.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	15
12	Wed.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	9
13	Thurs.	12	24	24	24	24	12	12	24	12	12	12	15
14	Fri.	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	9	-	-	-	9
15	Sat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
16	Sun.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
17	Mon.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	12	12	12	15
18	Tues.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
19	Wed.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
20	Thurs.	12	24	24	24	24	12	24	9	12	12	-	9
21	Fri.	-	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
24	Mon.	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	15	12	12	12	15
25	Tues.	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24
26	Wed.	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24
27	Thurs.	12	24	12	12	24	-	24	9	12	12	12	9
28	Fri.	-	12	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
OCT. 1	Mon.	-	12	-	-	12	-	12	15	-	-	-	15
2	Tues.	-	24	-	-	24	-	24	24	-	-	-	24
3	Wed.	-	24	-	-	24	-	24	24	-	-	-	24
4	Thurs.	-	12	-	-	12	-	12	9	-	-	-	9

* Open in streams only.

YAKUTAT AREAS OPEN TO SET GILLNETTING BY TIME PERIOD - 1984

1. The weekly fishing periods through the first Sunday of August (August 5) were from 6:00 a.m. Monday through 6:00 p.m. of the closing date except as follows:

   a. The weekly fishing periods for the Alsek River and East River were from 12:01 p.m. Monday through 12:00 noon on the closing date.

   b. The weekly fishing periods for the Akwe River were from 6:00 a.m. Monday through 6:00 a.m. Tuesday for the periods of June 25-26, July 2-3, 9-10, 30-31.

2. After the first Monday of August (August 5) the weekly fishing periods were from 12:01 p.m. Monday through 12:00 noon on the closing date except for the Kaliakh River and Tsiu River where the open periods extended from 9:00 a.m. on the opening date through 9:00 a.m. on the closing date.

3. The open fishing areas were as indicated in the 1984 Finfish Regulation Booklet except as follows:

   a. In the Alsek River and waters three-quarters of a mile on either side of the river mouth seaward to the outermost bar at near low tide.

   b. In the East River and waters two miles on either side of the river mouth seaward for a distance of 500 yards.

   c. Manby Shore open only in the streams upstream of the mean high tide line during fishing periods July 9-10, 16-17, 23-24 and July 30 - August 1.